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EGYPT

INTERVIEW WITH EGYPT'S NEW CHIEF OF STAFF

Cairo AL-AHRAM in Arabic 5 Jun 80 p 3

[Interview with Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah, Egypt's New Chief of Staff, by Muhammad 'Abd al-Mun'im; date and place not given]

[Text] The chief of staff of the armed forces emphasizes the following:

The danger of communism is the basic danger which threatens the whole area.

The Soviets are knocking at our doors from Libya in the west and from Ethiopia in the south.

The Nile is our life line and whoever touches it will be confronted with our full force.

The Libyan "Bar Lev" line was set up by the Soviets and, for your information, it is not a defensive line. It includes openings which are utilized for forces to advance during offensive operations.

Libya has 2,700 tanks, and there are only enough Libyans to operate 600 of them. Libya has 400 Mig-21, Mig-23 and Mig 25 fighter planes, but no more than 100 Libyan pilots.

America's arming of Egypt is a good beginning, and we expect still more.

Egypt and America agree that the defense of the area should be undertaken by the people of the area themselves and not by foreign troops.

There is a traditional opinion which says that the best person to judge a military commander is the person who has been his opponent in the field

of battle. Last year the Egyptian and Israeli ministers of defense met in Washington, and the meeting was attended by Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, chief of staff of the armed forces, who at that time was head of our military bureau in America's capital city. During the meeting, Ezer Weizman, while talking to one of his aides, pointed to Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah and said: "Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah was the commander of the artillery of the 2nd Army during the October War." The man whom Weizman was addressing was the Israeli general who had been the commander of Israel's artillery in Sinai during the October War. The Israeli looked at Abu Ghazalah for a long time, and then said: "Pleased to meet you." Weizman then jokingly said: "What? Did he do that well during the war?" The Israeli general answered: "Yes. He did damned well."

As I was going to my interview with him, I had in mind numerous questions. My belief was that the answers to these questions would be good evidence to use against all those who are constantly babbling, throwing words around, spreading false information, and, as usual, ignoring the real and serious dangers which have reached our borders after enveloping other nations which are still stumbling around in a huge labyrinth. What about the military bases and facilities? What about America's arming of Egypt? What is going on on the other side of the border with Libya? What can we expect to come toward us through Ethiopia and the waters of the Nile? All of these were questions which were swimming around in my head. I began the interview with the question:

[Question] What exactly is the difference between military bases and facilities?

[Answer] Bases are tantamount to being particular strategic areas, concerning which an agreement is made between two nations that allows one of them to utilize and occupy them with its forces. This nation is allowed to use the bases for any type of combat operation. Usually these bases are under the complete control of the nation which is using them. The government to whom the territory belongs is not allowed to apply its local laws in this area.

Also, the nation which is utilizing these bases may undertake to build military installations and place strategic or tactical weapons there without having to consult the nation to whom the territory belongs. Likewise, these bases are under the complete authority and control of the nation using them, and are not at all subject to the authority of local laws and legislation. An example of this is the Diego Garcia base which the United States has unrestricted use of. The United States is allowed to mount any type of military operation from it without having to consult with, or obtain permission from, the government of the nation to whom the territory belongs.

But facilities are a completely different matter. In the case of facilities, it is necessary to get permission before carrying out any type of military operation, whether this means bringing forces in, utilizing local resources for supplies or procuring fuel supplies. The military missions are definite ones, and are agreed upon. All of those participating in any mission are subject to local laws and legislation during the period of time that they are in the country. This period of time must be fixed, and when it is over they leave the territory of the country which has permitted them the use of these facilities.

Furthermore, a nation which obtains facilities from another nation is not allowed to use these facilities in military operations against a country which is on friendly terms with the country which has granted the use of the facilities. This is unlike the case with military bases, which can be utilized for any operation.

But aside from all of this, and in order to simplify matters, we can say that Egypt is more aware than other countries about what facilities mean. This is because the passage of military ships through the Suez Canal is one type of facility which Egypt grants to all nations, without exception. But we absolutely refuse to let ships use the canal if they are going to be used against fellow-Arab countries or countries friendly to Egypt. But if we look around us, we will find that Libya grants facilities to the Soviets, Syria grants facilities to the Soviets, Iraq grants facilities to the Soviets and to the Americans, and there is the base at Dhahran in Saudi Arabia. Not so long ago we granted facilities to the Soviets in Port Sa'id, Marsa Matruh and in some of our air bases. Things then got to the point where the Soviets tried to prevent Egyptians from approaching these areas where they were utilizing the facilities. At that time we were being criticized by the same countries which, at the present time, are granting facilities to the Soviets. But now the ones who are criticizing us are the ones who wished to have a continuation of the Soviet presence and to have it transformed into a permanent presence in order to serve their ideological aims which, as they well know, are totally rejected by the Egyptian people.

[Question] What is your view with regard to the dangers from abroad which threaten Egypt at the present time?

[Answer] The Middle East in general is an area of dreadful conflict between the big powers because of the strategic importance for which it has been known throughout history and which has become even more vital in recent times as a result of the appearance of oil on the world scene. As far as the United States is concerned, its interests in the area are both strategic and oil related. Also, the Middle East is an important part of the cordon which surrounds the Soviet Union and prevents it from reaching warm-water ports. But as far as the Soviet Union is concerned, the issue of the Middle East is more vital. It is well known that the Soviets, in the year 1985, will be experiencing a serious lack

of petroleum resources. The basic reason for their invasion of Afghanistan was an attempt to encircle the oil fields in the Arabian Peninsula and Iran. And if we take a good look at Soviet penetration in Africa, we find that the Soviets are trying to encircle this area in order to regain the influence which it once had there. This Soviet influence came to an end when Soviet advisers were kicked out of Egypt in 1972.

Since that time the Soviets have mounted an active search for other areas of influence and they have succeeded in infiltrating Southern Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Afghanistan and Libya. This is a dreadful cordon which surrounds the oil-producing area, including Egypt, which has shown through experience that it is the element of stability in the area. Without Egypt, there can be no balance of forces in the area. The greatest proof of this is the fact that, after the signing of the peace treaty and after most of the Arab countries, whether out of ignorance or out of fear, broke away from Egypt, the basic characteristic of the Arab world became that of mutual strife and stumbling around. At the same time, it became clear to everyone that Egypt knew exactly what it was doing.

The world is full of factors of change and the Middle East, in particular, is being subjected to rapid and consecutive factors of change. On the international level, one of the most critical tasks a country has is to determine who the enemy is and what the real danger is that threatens it. Then it has to evaluate this enemy, prepare to deal with him and frustrate all of his ambitions. If the nations of the area would think things over a little bit, they would see that the real danger which confronts all of us is definitely the danger of communism. Just imagine what would happen, God forbid, if the Soviets were to invade Pakistan. By doing this, they would have reached the Persian Gulf and the Strait of Hormuz, which is the main outlet for oil from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and elsewhere. We would have this on the one hand. And on the other hand, their reason for being in Ethiopia is that they are attempting to impose their control over the southern end of the Red Sea. The aim of their presence in Libya is to control the middle area of the Mediterranean Sea. In addition to all of this, if they succeed in dominating Yugoslavia after the death of President Tito, then this will mean that they have surrounded the Middle East area from all sides. They will have reached warm-water ports, and the rich oil-producing regions, with their petroleum reserves, will be at their feet.

[Question] What about the immediate dangers which threaten Egypt?

[Answer] The communist danger that we have been talking about is the immediate danger threatening Egypt. Right now it is knocking at our doors from two directions! We see it in the west on the border with Libya, which at the present time has 2,700 tanks, whereas there are only enough Libyans in the military to form 600 tank crews. And Libya has 400 Mig-21, Mig-23, and Mig-25 fighter planes, whereas Libya has no more than 100 pilots. Those who fly these planes are mercenary pilots

from various countries. Qadhdhafi's present problem is that he is unable to force these pilots to operate outside the borders of Libya, that is, he is unable to force them to take part in offensive operations.

Qadhdhafi is building a huge defense line like the Siegfried line, Maginot line, or Bar Lev line. It extends from Tubruq in the north to the Jaghbub oasis in the south, and it is costing billions. This line is not continuous. It has a number of openings in it which are designed for offensive movements of troops. When we realize this fact, then the picture becomes very clear. We see that the strategic thinking that is being outlined for Qadhdhafi is Soviet strategic thinking, and we in Egypt know well what that is all about. Although Qadhdhafi now is seeking to use the line to protect himself, his offensive intentions have been taken into account. He will wait until the day when he can double the number of Libyan pilots, and cut down the use of mercenary pilots in Libya. Then he will complete the building of his defense line with its openings which will allow him to have his troops advance toward the Egyptian border. We know this very well, and the June War of 1967 taught us not to take an enemy lightly or to depend on good intentions.

The other direction from which the Soviets threaten Egyptian borders is the south, in Ethiopia. This time they are threatening something which is our principal life line--the Nile River. It is one of the strange ironies of fate that the Soviets first got a foothold in the area through Egypt and by building the High Dam in the Aswan area. But now they are inciting the Ethiopians to act against our legitimate interests with regard to the Nile waters! There are no principles involved here--only interests and a frantic desire to dominate the area because of the strategic advantages and riches which it possesses. Let me repeat that the Nile River is our principal life line, and any attempt to threaten it, either from nearby or from afar, will be met by all of the force which we can muster, and will be dealt with on the spot.

[Question] Gen Abu Ghazalah, I know that you spent more than 3 years in the Soviet Union pursuing higher military studies. Also you spent about 4 years in Washington as chief of our military bureau there. No doubt you know a lot about what is going on here and in those places. For a long time we were in the Soviet orbit, and had to face the hostility of the United States. But, by means of a miracle in 1972, we were able to tear ourselves away from the communist orbit when Sadat suddenly expelled the Soviet advisers. He did this suddenly, as he has done with all of the important decisions which he has taken. Then we had to face hidden and bitter hostility on the part of the Soviets. How do things stand right now concerning American aid in the realm of arming Egypt and supporting Egypt's military capabilities?

[Answer] There is no doubt that America's sending arms to Egypt must be considered a major development in our armed forces because we have now begun to get our hands on advanced technology. It is a good beginning,

but we still need to have more backing from the United States. We are expecting more from the United States after the signing of the peace treaty and after the United States has seen that Egypt is the real force in the Middle East which is able to achieve stability in the area. America has also seen that Egypt is the only acceptable means by which it is possible to aid the Arab countries against the danger of communism. This is because, as President Sadat said, in spite of the fact that the Arabs have their differences, Egypt is still obligated to defend any Arab nation which is threatened. It may surprise some people to find out that we are still assisting and training forces in a number of Arab countries, in spite of their differences with us.

Let us go back to the role of the United States. There are basic points of agreement between us and the Americans. The most important of these is that we are confronted with the danger of international communism and Soviet influence in the area. As we know, the infiltration of this influence directly threatens American interests in the area. This is the first area of common ground between our strategy and the strategy of the United States. The second point of agreement between us and the Americans is that we are both convinced that the defense of the area should be accomplished by the natives of the area themselves, and not at all by foreign forces. And concerning this, Egypt and the Arab countries are not being overlooked. The October War of 1973 put an end to that way of thinking.

[Question] Could you tell us, in one sentence, what the reasons were for the victory in the October War?

[Answer] We won because we wanted to win.

[Question] Was it only a matter of will power?

[Answer] Will power is everything. [End of interview]

There is a famous story which is told about Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah. On 19 October 1973 the enemy penetrated one of the flanks of the 16th Infantry Division. At that time, Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah was the commander of the artillery of the 2nd Field Army. He got an urgent phone call from the commander in whose sector the enemy had penetrated. The commander requested immediate artillery support, because Israeli tanks were about to invade his positions. Within seconds, Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah got from him the coordinates of the force which was advancing toward him. Then he directed the guns of 17 batteries toward the advancing enemy force, and he asked the commander to tell him to give the order to fire when he thought the time was suitable.

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah waited for a long time to hear his field telephone ring, but there was no word from the commander who had requested the

artillery support. He then gave instructions to the 17 battalions to fire at the coordinates previously determined. Right at that time, the officer, who was a colonel, called on the phone and shouted: "Fire now, fire now, Sir!" Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah answered him with a sentence which has become legendary. He said very quietly to him: "The shells are already on their way." This sums up the essence of the personality of the new chief of staff--a mixture of serious work, simple approach to life, and a sense of humor.

Artillery fire destroyed 32 Israeli tanks, Israeli penetration was halted, and there were continuous shouts of "Allahu akbar--[God is great]!"

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EGYPT

BACKGROUND OF TWO NEW MILITARY APPOINTEES

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 30 May 80 pp 20-23

[Article by Hamdi Lutfi: "Two Commanders from among the Heroes of the October War; the Military Careers of the Minister of Defense and Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, and of the Chief of Staff"]

[Text] Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi is the minister of defense and war production and commander in chief of the Egyptian armed forces. He was the commander of the heroic 3rd Army which fought in the October War.

Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al'Halim Abu Ghazalah was the commander of the artillery of the 2nd Field Army which fought in the October War. He has written more books on military subjects than anyone else has.

Wherever they go they are preceded by their military past. They are the types of human beings whose sincerity--since their childhood--has served as their belief, weapon and refuge. This sincerity has made them rich in character and mature in mind, and has given them clarity of vision.

They, with the fine fabric of their make-up as human beings and their strength of character, are the leaders of the glorious Ramadan War of October. They are the ones who, by the grace of God, gave--and are still giving today and will keep on giving tomorrow--the best of their efforts and their labor. And none of them have ever once stopped to ask what they will receive in return.

They have resisted adversity with total steadfastness and full consciousness, and when faced with hardships and crises they have moved forward even more firmly and sacrificed even more, believing more deeply in the inevitability of recovery and the necessity of victory.

They have lifted their country above stumbling blocks just as they, with their strength of character, have been above disgrace and human passions. With their type and method of leadership, they have eliminated the climate of negativism and individual ambition. From the hearts of the men of October there has emerged a hidden strength of unending capacity. The

true essence of their quality as human beings--especially the martyrs among them, those who are lofty and larger than life--has been one which has been radiant with their strength and their capability.

On the occasion of our May holiday, the 10th anniversary of the Correction Revolution, President Sadat is entrusting this team of masters with new positions on the map of our national effort. AL-MISAWWAR is pleased to present to you some highlights of their military careers which have become like beacons which peacefully light up the path of our new generation of soldiers and academy graduates.

We now take you on a journey into the world of the ideas and life-story of the master of infantry warfare, Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, and new minister of defense--or the "soldier of steel," as London's press described him in 1974. Your second journey shall be into the world and life of the master of artillery science, the military thinker Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the new chief of staff of our armed forces.

Lt. Gen Ahmad Badawi--the Master of Infantry Warfare and "Soldier of Steel," as the British Press Has Described Him

He was born in 1929 in the city of Alexandria. By the age of 10 he had become infatuated with the subjects of history and geography. He read and learned everything about the battle of 'Ayn Jalut, which our children in primary school learn about even today, and in the future they will still be learning about it. This is the battle in which Egypt defeated the Tartar armies. Egypt was the only country that dealt the blow of defeat to the Tartars and their domination.

Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, master of infantry warfare, minister of defense and general commander of the Egyptian armed forces, lived his youth in a climate of war. He grew up during World War II, experienced German air raids, and saw some units of the Egyptian army take part in resisting Nazi attacks on the Western Desert, Alexandria and the Suez Canal area. This climate of war necessarily had an effect upon the emotions of the generation of men born during the thirties, and it led them, in their thoughts and concerns, to become profoundly patriotic early in life. In the middle of the forties, the spark of patriotism once again began to fire up the hearts of young minds. And the Egyptian people collectively took an even firmer position against the forces of occupation and the corruption of the king and the pashas of that time. After that, Egypt experienced a number of patriotic uprisings which bore the stamp of the steadfastness and consciousness of those who took part in them.

In the end, these uprisings resulted in the bringing into existence of the 23 July Revolution of 1952, which was the lawful heir of the Egyptian patriotic movement and a new formula for revolutionary endeavor. The thing which had given birth to the revolution was the Egyptian experience in the Palestine War of 1948. A great many Egyptian army officers

participated in this war and experienced it in all of its dimensions. During this war the fiber of Egyptian officers was tested. Many of them had graduated from the military academy during the middle and latter part of the thirties. A considerable number of them also were new officers who had not yet reached the age of 30. They had graduated in 1948, and hardly had time to catch their breath when they were sent directly to Palestine. There they had their first taste of battle. One of them was 2nd Lt Ahmad Badawi, an infantry officer who fought at al-Majdal, al-'Anab, Rafah and was alongside the officers of the 2nd Machine-Gun Battalion.

After the war the young officer returned to Egypt and was then sent to Sinai. There he served in the Abu ('Ujaylah) area until 1953. After this assignment, he was sent to the Military Academy where he instructed the new generation of officers, and eventually he became assistant to the head of the faculty. He stayed at the academy until the end of 1954.

During this time numerous Egyptian military missions were being sent to the Soviet Union for study there. Ahmad Badawi spent 3 years there, graduating from the Frunze Higher Military Academy as a commander of combined arms combat and a general staff officer.

Armed with a high degree of knowledge, Ahmad Badawi, the soldier, then joined the units of his branch of arms, which was the infantry forces. He fought in the battles of Yemen, the most notable of which were the battle to liberate Jabal al-Sirr and the battle to liberate the capital city of Sana'a, when the opposing forces were composed of thousands of foreign mercenaries.

Egyptian combat units were transferred from Yemen to Sinai where they were mobilized for the 1967 War. Among them were the units of Col Ahmad Badawi and his comrades in his branch of arms and the other branches of arms. There they went through their terrible experience, the tragedy of the sixties in Egypt. Egyptian soldiers fought bravely in the 1967 War and gave it everything that they had in battles which showed their fitness for combat and the fiber that they were made of as human beings. They defended the integrity of the Egyptian military in the midst of a huge avalanche of lies and contrived stories which were being circulated about the Egyptian army. The truth was hidden from view, just as the results were nullified of a few scattered battles in which Egyptian combat units did an outstanding job. In these battles they achieved respectable tactical victories which were overshadowed by the final results of the war.

Among these successful tactical battles was the one fought by the 6th Infantry Division in al-Kimilla. Col Ahmad Badawi was the chief of operations in this battle. From the front he was then sent straight back to Cairo because he was one of the officers who had graduated in

in the class of 1948 in the military academy. This was the graduating class which included Shams Badran, who had been the minister of war up till the days of the 1967 defence. Most of the officers in this class were arrested.

Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi obtained a bachelor's degree with honors from the College of Commerce. Other officers from the class of 1948, who had also been arrested, went into other fields. The one who was first in the class, for example, became a doctor--one of the most famous doctors in al-Mansurah. Another officer is a professor of administration in the University of Seattle in the United States. Quite a few of them returned to the Egyptian military after the beginning of the Correction Revolution in 1971 and they have done their part to the utmost. They plunged into the October War with total resoluteness and firm belief in victory after they had given their best efforts to the phase of preparations for the war--a phase which is more important than the war itself.

In 1972, Lt Col Ahmad Badawi succeeded in graduating from the Nasir Higher Military Academy. He then took over the command of the 7th Infantry Division which was one of the divisions of the 3rd Army. With his division he entered the glorious Ramadan War of October and was involved in a large number of tough battles. These battles were "an example and a model" which earned the astonishment and respect of a number of kings and heads of state who visited Sinai after 1973. These battles, which were fought by Egyptians who showed towering courage, also earned the admiration and respect of military commanders and analysts from all over the world. And the peoples, governments and press of the whole world became aware of the heroism and mastery of the situation which were displayed by Brig Gen Ahmad Badawi and his 7th Infantry Division during that period of the war which became known as "the cutting of communications" or "the breach," which was undertaken by the soldiers of this unit in eastern and western Sinai and in the western Canal area. Especially the battles fought from the 22nd to the 24th of October of 1973 were immortal days which have been recorded with golden letters in the annals of Egyptian military history.

President Anwar al-Sadat crowned these glorious heroic deeds in eastern Sinai and the western Canal area through his historic decision to appoint Ahmad Badawi, the soldier, as commander of the 3rd Army and to promote him to major general. This decision caused an echo to be heard around the world, because of the meaning and purpose behind it and because of the esteem which the higher political leadership in Egypt has had for serious work to be done when Egypt's reputation and honor are at stake. This decision also brought forth a very positive response in the hearts of the Egyptian masses who felt great respect, love and feeling for the "soldier of steel," as some of the English newspapers described him in 1974.

The unique human qualities, which form a link between Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi--as a person and with his background--and his direct personal approach to the accomplishment of his tasks, are qualities which, in condensed form, embodied his type of leadership as commander of the 3rd Army for 4 and 1/2 years. The day he handed the command of his army over to Maj Gen Yusef 'Afifi, I saw the demonstration of feeling for him on the part of his officers and soldiers during the moments of farewell. It was a psychological relationship characterized by the most noble of human feelings, the richest of emotions and love which firmly binds proud men to their leader who is larger than life--a relationship in which the epitome of life is that of giving yourself to, and coming to the aid of, other human beings.

In June of 1978, Maj Gen Ahmad Badawi was made chief of military training. And in October of the same year President Sadat made the decision to appoint him as chief of staff of the armed forces. This was done because he was the man who had begun to consolidate the principles of a new phase of military effort--principles which fit the requirements of the future. Also he had begun to restructure our armed forces in accordance with a strategy based on multiple arms sources. And he had begun to have Egypt's soldiers, with their potential and skills, participate in the growth and development of Egypt's new society, the society of the Egypt of the October peace. And he had given his support to projects which aimed at insuring an adequate food supply.

On 20 May 1980 President Sadat issued instructions to have units of soldiers gradually shoulder the burden of insuring an adequate food supply, doing so on behalf of the government. In addition to this, the armed forces were to participate in solving problems of a national nature. In the words of Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi, whose appointment by President Sadat in May 1980 as minister of defense had repercussions reported by the international news agencies, "All of the men in our armed forces are fully aware of the fact they they, along with people from the other sectors of the country, are waging a battle against backwardness in order to overcome the challenges of the war years. At the same time, they realize that the job of restructuring life in Egypt is a cultural battle, and that this battle is being led by the president of the republic and commander in chief of the Egyptian armed forces."

"Success," as he told American leaders when he visited America in 1979, "is not achieved by accident nor is it the result of a stroke of luck. It is achieved through insistent and conscious effort, through learning from the lessons of yesterday, and striving to gain more and more knowledge."

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah, the New Chief of Staff and Writer of 33 Books on Military Science: "The Development of Technology Has Prevented World War III!"

If there are any Egyptian commanders who have studied in depth the art of warfare and have mastered the theories of the development of this art through their experience as well as their crystallization and exercise of the tactical and strategic laws of the conduct of warfare, then Abu Ghazalah, the soldier, is without doubt one such commander. He is one of a generation of masters who earnestly believe in the principle that "war teaches warfare."

President Sadat's decision to appoint Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the artillery soldier and master of his art, as chief of staff of the armed forces was made public on the 10th anniversary of the Correction Revolution. The masses of our nation were not familiar with this man's military insight. He had given the best years of his life to the artillery. He became deeply interested in artillery as a soldier, then did research in the science of artillery, and later on became a scholar, researcher, and thinker in the field of the science of warfare.

He was born on 1 January 1931 in the village of Qubur al-Izara', in the district of al-Bilinjat which is in the province of al-Buhayrah. He was ranked 13th among all the secondary school pupils of Egypt because of his excellent record in mathematics, Arabic and English. On 1 February 1949 he graduated from the military academy, and then entered the artillery.

Abu Ghazalah, the soldier, immersed himself in reading and then took up writing. He finished his first book in 1955. It was adapted from a British source, and was about the "science of calibration," one of the artillery sciences. Then he began to read more widely and managed to get hold of studies and sources which had been written about both old and modern English artillery, as well as American and Russian artillery.

In 1957 he was sent to Moscow as a member of an Egyptian military study mission. He returned in 1961 and began working in the instructional division of the Artillery Institute. During the June War of 1967, he was made chief of this division and was also head of the artillery science department. This division gave training to artillery officers in everything which was connected with the development of the science of their branch of arms. During this time he prepared the first Egyptian sources, based on translations, and these sources became the nucleus of a revolution in military thought in our armed forces.

"When you returned to Egypt," I asked him, "how long were you assigned to work in the United States? And what were your last duties before you were chosen to be Egypt's military attaché in Washington?"

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah answered: "I was chief of staff of the Egyptian artillery forces. In July of 1976 it was decided that I should be sent to the United States, so I went there. At that time, America was celebrating its bicentennial, and I, along with Vice Admiral Fu'ad

(Opikra), the commander of our naval forces at that time, attended this American celebration. We presented former President Ford with some ancient Egyptian Pharaonic relics as gifts."

I asked: "After living in the United States for about 4 years, what do you think of the American people?"

He answered: "Let me sum up for you what one American said to me when we were talking about America and the Arabs. This American friend of mine said to me: "Our people have old and strong ties with the Saudis, Turks and Jordanians. But, in fact, the most rapid development in ties of sympathy and friendship that we have experienced has been that which involved the Egyptian people, primarily because of their refined and civilized nature as human beings."

I asked: "What did you think of how the Jews dominate matters in American society when the issue arises concerning cooperation and friendship with Egypt and the Arab peoples?"

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah answered: "It is difficult to ignore the dominating role played by the Jews there. But President Sadat's trip to America and the speeches which he made to the Congress, groups of officials and American journalists have weakened the influence of the Jewish community in the United States. These trips which President Sadat undertook and the policy which he is following have made Egypt and the Arabs an important force to be reckoned with inside American society. They have also caused public opinion there to be sympathetic to us. This is a significant achievement and a great change in view of the fact that the Jews used to have America all to themselves.

"I could say a lot about the success of the Egyptian embassy's activities and performance of its duties in America. But I believe that the main element of this success is attributable to President Sadat's visit to America and the effect that his contacts and ties there have had on American public opinion. Even the American president jokingly said, concerning the popularity that President Sadat enjoyed among the American people: 'If he were my opponent in an election, I'm sure that he would win.'

"The emergence of an Egyptian element, inside America, as a force which opposes the Jewish or Israeli element represents a great cornerstone in the success of our foreign policy and it represents an international achievement which was undertaken by President Sadat, who has been guided by wisdom and success granted by God, may He be praised and exalted."

Since Lt Gen Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, the master of artillery science, is the type of human being who is always active to the maximum degree, during his period of service in America he entered America's Carlisle Military Academy, which is in the state of Pennsylvania, and

graduated from it in 1979. It is one of the most prestigious military academies there. Its graduates include such American leaders and commanders as Eisenhower, Patton, Marshall and Dean Rusk, the former secretary of state.

Abu Ghazalah also found time to prepare a new book, entitled "The Utilization of Mathematical Sciences in Combat Operations." I asked: "What about the books that you have written after the October War of 1973?"

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah answered: "In 1974 I had a book published called 'The Artillery Started Firing at Awn.' It concerned the role which the artillery played in the Ramadan War. And in 1978 I wrote a dictionary of military terms, that is, a military lexicon. There is also another military book which, God willing, I will finish this year. It concerns the development of the artillery.

"The field of mathematical theories and warfare is a very big field, and it is the result of modern scientific development in the use of the newest of weapons. It is a development which is based on mathematical sciences, which play the principal role in increasing the capability of the weapons.

"And you will find that the theory of 'competition' is basically derived from military contests in armies. Mathematical scientists took this subject and its probabilities and from it they formulated theories of competition in the sciences, nature, chemistry and medicine.

"In the Ramadan War of October, Egyptian soldiers showed a high degree of capability in their use of electronic equipment. And the only reason that they were able to use them well was that they had already mastered the mathematical sciences. For example, total mechanization of air defense weapons enables planes to take off into the skies and meet opposing aircraft within 10 to 25 seconds. During these few seconds, the air base will have received a radar signal about the enemy planes before they arrive over their targets, and the base has time to send its aircraft up to oppose the enemy planes. Computers, which perform extremely important functions, insure that this information reaches the commanders in time. It is transformed into mathematics, and then becomes the basis for battle commands. The basis for the success of these computers is mathematical sciences and their optimum utilization. And everything takes place within seconds, and not within minutes, or even within one minute!

"Let us go back and take a look at World War II and the submarine battles which were in full swing in the Pacific Ocean. With his submarines, Hitler was putting pressure on the sea routes which represented England's life line. In those days an American officer discovered the existence of a correlation between the size of the sea convoys which

transported supplies and ammunition, along with the number of the ships which were escorting them, on the one hand, and the number of the submarines which were attacking them, on the other hand. He arrived at a meaningful theory in which the hypothesis was as follows: Let us say that there is a convoy consisting of 50 ships, escorted by 10 ships, and will be attacked by 20 submarines. If we increase the number of transport ships in the convoy to 300 and increase the number of escort ships to 11, then they will be attacked by 40 submarines. The result is that the percentage of losses will necessarily be less. This is a theory which is based on pure mathematical science, was put to use by the English, and its success proved itself in practice."

Ab Ghazalah, the soldier, has also done research concerning the military operations carried out during the days of the glory of the Arabs [the expansion of Islam in the 7th century]. The chief of staff said to me:

"There is no doubt that some Etyptian military thinkers, as they drew up their secret plans for the Ramadan War of 6 October, were inspired by the plans and deeds of Khalid Ibn al-Walid. And this is in spite of the fact that Arabic military writings do not include a complete military description of the battle plans which were made and carried out by Ibn al-Walid, that great Arab military commander.

"The crossing of the Syrian Desert by this commander and his forces is something which deserves to be exhaustively studied. He and his forces marched about 500 km across the desert from Iraq to Syria, in order to do battle with the Byzantines. They faced the problem of 'the administrative rear,' that is, what we today call the logistics of supplying troops. Khalid Ibn al-Walid overcame this problem, and did so by using his brilliant military and mathematical mind."

I asked: "What did he do?"

Lt Gen Abu Ghazalah answered: "He figured that if he brought along horses and carts, then the size of his forces would be very large and this would make them slow and unwieldy. They would need a lot of water during their long crossing of the desert. So he got some camels and made them drink a tremendous amount of water. Then he tied their mouths together so that they could not ruminate, and took them along on the campaign. Based on his calculations concerning the amount of water that his troops would need and the amount of meat that they would need to eat, he would stop the march at certain intervals and slaughter a certain number of camels in order that the troops drink the water which was stored in their bellies and eat their meat.

"This idea which was carried out by Khalid Ibn al-Walid was a very simple idea. But the fact that we 20th-century Arabs are still proud of it is an indication of the greatness of the idea.

"And when Kallid the wizard appeared by lake and Rhyddel River, he-
slaughtered some cattle and threw them into the river. The bodies of
the cattle floated up like so many dead ones swimming, and when he had made
man a fortress by means of walls he took counsel with the Rhyddel
River."

Science and technology have multiplied and increased sources for means
of application in the future, as the present time is the present
influence on military strategy both in the East and in the West, and
consequently is greatly influencing the course of international politics.
In fact, the tremendous development which the big powers have achieved
in the use of technology, especially in the case of weapons, is what
has prevented the occurrence of a third world war.

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CSO: 4802

SOCIAL SECURITY FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL IN CIVILIAN JOBS DISCUSSED

Cairo AL-AKH BAR in Arabic 26 May 80 p 7

[Article by Majidah Ibrahim: "Social Insurance Rules for Military Personnel When They Take a Civilian Job; Regulation of Cases in Which Both Military Pensions and Social Insurance Pensions Are Received"]

[Text] Dr Amal 'Uthman, the minister of social affairs and insurance, yesterday issued the rules which apply to military personnel, that is, to officers, honor guards, warrant officers, noncommissioned officers, volunteer enlisted men and reenlistees receiving high pay, who have been transferred to, or have taken a civilian job in connection with which they are subject to the provisions of the Social Insurance Law. Samir Mutawalli, the director general of the ministry of insurance, announced that these rules were issued within the framework of measures implementing the Social Insurance Law, as modified. Here are the most important features of these rules:

Continuous Period

Concerning those who have been transferred to civilian jobs:

1. If the period of military service does not give the insured party the right to receive a pension, then his periods of military and civilian service are considered to be one continuous period. The pension or lump sum compensation payable to him is determined in accordance with the provisions of the Social Insurance Law, based on the reason for the termination of his civilian service.
2. If the period of military service gives an individual the right to receive a pension, then his pension will be determined, upon termination of his civilian service, according to the following rules: The pension for the period of military service is computed on the basis of the last paycheck received during military service, and on the basis of 1/36th of every year of military service. Added to this is the pension payable to him for his period of civilian employment, which is computed according to the provisions of the Social Insurance Law. The maximum pension is

160 pounds and 670 million per month. However, in cases where a person's civilian employment ended prior to 3 April 1988 (the effective date of Law No 93 of 1988), the total of the 2 periods of service which counts toward the pension shall not exceed 30 years.

The Most Favorable Payment Rate

Pension of an individual will be computed on the basis of the total time of military and civilian service, both being considered as a single period. Pension will be computed on the basis of 1/40th of every year of service, if transfer to the civilian job took place prior to 1 September 1975, in keeping with the provisions of Law Decree No 37 of 1929. Pension will be paid under this method if it is more favorable to the individual than the method outlined above.

Stopping Pension Payments

Concerning individuals whose military service comes to an end, and then who take a civilian job in connection with which they are subject to the Social Insurance Law. The individual's [military] pension payment will be stopped if he starts working again, either in the government, administrative apparatus, a public agency or in the public sector. However, a differential will be paid to him if his net civilian salary or compensation, including allowances, are less than his military pension plus 20 percent. Any increase in civilian pay will be deducted from this differential. This rule is not applicable to pensions paid for disability sustained in military operations or military service.

The individual receiving a pension or compensation for military service must state whether or not he wishes to add his period of military service to his period of civilian service. This must be done before 31 December 1982, or within 2 years of starting the civilian job, whichever occurs later. In case of death of the individual before this deadline, his beneficiaries have the right to request the addition of his military service to his period of civilian service.

Samir Mutawalli said that in case the individual chooses to add his period of military service to his period of civilian service, the rules that apply to him include the following:

If the individual is due compensation for his period of military service, and has not yet started drawing it, the military and civilian service periods will be simply combined. But if the individual has already started drawing retirement pay for his military service, then he has to pay this back as a lump sum immediately, or pay an amount determined under the provisions of the Social Insurance Law, as a lump sum payable before the date of termination of his civilian service, or in monthly installments. Upon termination of the individual's civilian service, his entitlements will be determined on the basis that he has had a

continuous period of civilian service, covered by the Social Insurance Law.

If the individual continues to receive pension for military service, upon his retirement from civilian service, he must inform the agency which set his military pension of his desire to include the military and civilian service pensions. Thereupon, he must forgo his military pension and pay back military pension amounts he has received, with the exception of amounts received prior to 1 March 1964. Exempted also are military pension payments received by him, if they do not exceed the excess of his military pay upon retirement over subsequent civilian pay. Also exempted are military pension payments received by the individual during employment in the Arab Industrialization Commission between 1 January 1976 and the effective date of Law No 102 of 1980.

Upon Termination of Civilian Service

Rules for determining the pension when the insured party terminates his civilian service:

1. If military service was not terminated due to disability and civilian service was not terminated due to disability or death, pension is computed on the basis of the civilian service period, according to the Insurance Law, and is added to the military pension, the maximum being 166 pounds and 670 milliemmes. Pension is also computed on the basis of the combined military and civilian service periods, according to the Insurance Law. The higher of these two computations will be the individual's pension.

2. But if military service was terminated due to disability and civilian service was not terminated due to disability or death, pension is computed on the basis of the civil service period, and is added to the military pension, with the total not exceeding 166 pounds and 670 milliemmes.

Request for Substitution

In case the deadline has already passed for the individual to express his desire to combine military and civil service periods, period of military service can only be taken into account in accordance with the provisions of the Social Insurance Law. If the individual concerned receives a pension for his period of military service, the only thing he will be entitled to for his period of civilian service will be a lump sum compensation payment, whatever the reason may be for his termination of service. This payment will be computed on the basis of the Social Insurance Law and will be paid out only if one of the conditions stipulated in the Law is met. The individual is allowed to request that the lump sum compensation payment be replaced by a pension, provided the total of the military and civil pensions do not exceed 166 pounds and 670 milliemmes a month.

EGYPT

LAW EXTENDS SOCIAL INSURANCE LAW COVERAGE TO CERTAIN WORKERS

Cairo AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH in Arabic 29 May 80 pp 770-71

[Text] The President of the Arab Republic of Egypt
Decrees Law No 102 of 1980. It Makes the Social
Insurance Law Applicable to Egyptians Working in
The Arab Industries Organization, Its Production
Units and in Companies in Which It Is a Shareholder

In the name of the people,

The president of the republic,

After examining the constitution, as well as:

Law No 29 of 1972 authorizing the president of the republic to issue
decisions which have the force of law and amendments thereto,

Law No 79 of 1975 promulgating the Social Insurance Law,

Law No 50 of 1975 promulgating the law governing contracts, insurance
and pensions for the armed forces,

Law No 150 of 1976 regarding immunities and privileges for the Arab
Industries Organization,

Law No 51 of 1977 regarding military production companies in which the
Arab Military Industries Organization is a shareholder,

Law No 30 of 1979,

The presidential decree instituting Law No 38 of 1979 regarding the
amendment of Article 2 of Law No 150 of 1976,

The presidential decree instituting Law No 65 of 1980 regarding the amendment of Article 2 of Law No 150 of 1976,

And the bilateral agreement dealing with social insurance, made between the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Arab Military Industries Organization, and which was published on 23 May 1976,

Decrees the following law:

Article 1. Article 18 of the aforementioned Law No 150 of 1976, as well as agreements concluded in accordance with it, shall be abrogated.

Article 2. The provisions of the Social Insurance Law, promulgated through Law No 79 of 1975, shall apply to those working in the Arab Military Industries Organization, its production units and the companies in which it is a shareholder. The Insurance Fund, administered by the Public Insurance and Pension Commission, shall have the task of insuring the aforementioned working persons.

Article 3. The provisions of Article 99 of Law No 90 of 1975 shall apply to recipients of military pensions who have been assigned to work in the organizations mentioned in the previous article.

In case the pension recipient chooses to combine his period of military service with his period of civilian employment, in accordance with the provision of Article 36 of the Social Insurance Law, he shall be exempt from having to pay back pension payments which were paid to him in accordance with the aforementioned social insurance agreement provisions.

Article 4. This decree shall be published in AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH, shall have the force of law, and shall be in effect as of the date of its publication.

Promulgated by the president of the republic on 5 Rajab 1400 (20 May 1980).

(Signed) Anwar al-Sadat

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EGYPT

LAW DEFINES NEW FISCAL YEAR

Cairo AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH in Arabic 29 May 80 pp 772-73

[Text] Law No 104 of 1980 Concerning Definition of the Fiscal Year

in the name of the people,

The President of the Republic announces:

The People's Assembly has passed the following law, which we have promulgated:

Article 1. The text of Article 2 of Law No 53 of 1973, regarding the state's public budget, shall be substituted by the following text:

"The state's general budget shall be for a fiscal year which begins on 1 July and ends on 30 June of the following year."

Article 2. The budget for fiscal year 1980 shall no longer be in force as of 30 June 1980. The minister concerned shall issue the necessary executive rules for the preparation of final accounts for the period 1 January 1980 to 30 June 1980.

Article 3. This law shall be published in AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH, and shall be in force as of the day following the date of its publication. This law shall bear the state seal and shall be in force as one of the state's laws.

Promulgated by the President of the Republic on 5 Rajab 1400 (20 May 1980).

(Signed) Anwar al-Sadat

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CSO: 4802

EGYPT

LAW ESTABLISHING STATE SECURITY COURTS

Cairo AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH in Arabic 31 May 80 pp 4-6

[Text] Law No 105 of 1980 Establishing the State Security Courts
in the name of the people.

The president of the republic announces:

The People's Assembly has passed the following law, which we have promulgated:

Article 1. The law which is attached and which concerns state security courts shall be in force.

Article 2. Any provision which is at variance with the provisions of this law shall be abrogated.

Article 3. The minister of justice shall be responsible for executing this law, and it shall be in force as of the date following the date of its publication in AL-JARIDAH AL-RASMIYAH.

This law shall bear the state seal, and shall be in force as one of the state's laws.

Promulgated by the president of the republic on 5 Rajab 1400 (20 May 1980).

(Signed) Anwar al-Sadat

Section 1. Formation and Jurisdiction of the Courts

Article 1. In the area of jurisdiction of each court of appeals, there shall be established one or more high state security courts. At the seat of each court of summary justice, there shall be established one or more state security courts of summary justice.

Article 2. The high state security court shall be composed of three court of appeals justices, with the provision that the chief justice of the court be of the rank of chief justice of a court of appeals.

The membership of this court may include two officers from the armed forces who are military justices, who are at least of the rank of brigadier general and who are appointed by presidential decree.

Article 3. The high state security court shall have exclusive jurisdiction over cases involving felonies defined in: Sections I, II, II(b), III and IV in Book Two of the Penal Code; Law No 34 of 1972 concerning the preservation of national unity; Presidential Decree No 2 of 1977 concerning the preservation of our nation's freedom and freedom for our nation's citizens; Law No 40 of 1977 concerning the organization of political parties, which was amended by Law No 36 of 1979, and crimes connected therewith; Decree-Law No 95 of 1945 concerning supply; Decree-Law No 163 of 1950 concerning compulsory price-fixing and limitation of profits, or decisions which are designed to implement them. This shall apply if the penalty stipulated for these crimes is more severe than imprisonment.

In cases involving felonies defined in the previous paragraph, action shall be immediately initiated in the court through the public prosecutor's office, and the cases shall be settled expeditiously.

State security courts of summary justice shall have exclusive jurisdiction over cases involving crimes defined in the previous paragraph and which are a violation of the aforementioned Decree-Laws No 95 of 1945 and No 163 of 1950, or decisions which are designed to implement them. They shall also have exclusive jurisdiction over cases involving crimes defined in Law No 49 of 1977 concerning renting and selling premises and the relationship between lessor and lessee. The courts shall settle such cases expeditiously.

Article 4. The high state security court shall be held in each city in which there is a court of first instance, and its area of jurisdiction shall include the area of jurisdiction covered by the court of first instance. The high state security court may be held in any other location in its area of jurisdiction, or outside this area of jurisdiction if necessary, on the strength of a decision issued by the minister of justice, based on a request made by the chief justice of the high state security court.

Section II. Legal Procedures in the State Security Courts

Article 5. Except as provided for in this law, the procedures and provisions followed shall be those determined in the Criminal Procedure Code, Law No 57 of 1959 concerning cases and proceedings in which penal clauses

are contested in courts of cassation, and the Civil and Commercial Code of Procedure.

Civil cases shall not be heard by the state security courts.

Article 6. The work of the court clerks in the high state security courts shall be undertaken by court clerks assigned for this purpose by the courts of appeals. The work of the court clerks in the state security courts of summary justice shall be undertaken by court clerks assigned for this purpose by the office of the public prosecutor.

Section III. Indictment and Investigation

Article 7. The office of the public prosecutor shall be responsible for indictment and investigation in criminal cases which come under the jurisdiction of the state security courts, and shall exercise this function in accordance with the regulations and procedures stipulated by the Criminal Procedure Code, unless the Code stipulates otherwise.

The public prosecutor's office, among the responsibilities delegated to it, shall have the authority of examining magistrate in the investigation of felony cases which come under the jurisdiction of the high state security court.

Section IV. Contesting Verdicts

Article 8. Verdicts rendered by the high state security court shall be final, and they may not be challenged except by means of cassation and review.

Verdicts rendered by the state security court of summary justice may be challenged in an area of jurisdiction which has a court of appeals for misdemeanor cases. Verdicts rendered in this area of jurisdiction may be challenged by means of cassation and review.

Section V. Transition Provisions

Article 9. In accordance with this law, regular courts shall automatically transfer cases which now come under the jurisdiction of the state security courts. The cases shall be referred in the stage that they are in and without any charges.

Article 10. The president of the republic, or whoever is directly authorized by him, shall have the authority given to him in Law No 162 of 1958 concerning the state of emergency, regarding verdicts rendered by state security courts which were not confirmed by the end of the state of emergency.

Article 11. The Bureau of State Security Legal Affairs shall continue its functions with regard to cases whose verdicts have not been confirmed by the president of the republic.

Article 12. If the president of the republic, or whoever is authorized by him, orders a retrial in any of the cases mentioned in the two previous articles, the cases will be referred to the court having jurisdiction, in accordance with the provisions of this law, and the legal procedures stipulated in it concerning such cases shall apply.

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CSO: 4802

GOVERNOR DISCUSSES PROBLEMS AND FUTURE OF PORT SA'ID

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic 6 Jun 80 p 30

[Interview with Muhammad Sirhan, Governor of the Province of Port Sa'id, by Michel Jirjis; date and place not given]

[Text] "Housing construction, tourism and our port are Port Sa'id's investment for the future."

AL-MUSAWWAR held an interview with Mr Muhammad Sirhan, the governor of the province of Port Sa'id. The conversation dealt with the above topics, particularly development of the port and increasing its capacity.

Governor Sirhan said: "The great impetus that President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat has given to local administration will achieve tangible and positive results in the areas of development which will bring welfare and prosperity to the people in all of Egypt's provinces.

"In the present phase of the province of Port Sa'id we are concentrating on particular matters in particular areas. The basic aim of this is to have us succeed in diminishing the intensity of the housing problem in the city. From 1975 till today we have built 12,000 housing units. This year we are supposed to get up to 2,500 more housing units, and next year we will be getting 3,000 additional housing units built by various projects. This is in addition to the cooperative housing project and the local council's project for building 5,000 housing units. Most of the financing for these projects comes from sources provided by the projects themselves."

[Question] Port Sa'id's port is in need of development. What are the steps that have been taken to increase its capacity and to eliminate the problems in it?

[Answer] In the next phase, the goal will be to develop the port of Port Sa'id in order to increase its capacity from 3 million tons to 6 million tons. This will be the main task of the new Port Authority.

In fact, special studies in cooperation with (Harris), an American firm, have already been concluded. At the present time we are choosing the most suitable alternative to fit this purpose. Responsibility for the port has come to be under the local administration. Therefore, local administration is responsible for solving all of the individual daily problems. For this reason, a Bureau of Port Affairs has actually been set up inside the Customs Department. Also, decisions were enacted regarding the development of the effectiveness of everyday work in the port after a large-scale inspection visit took place in the port last week. The most important of these decisions:

Speeding up the assembling of goods which have been neglected and clearing them off the piers; keeping the piers cleaner; expediting the unloading of supply ships, and using the mechanical grain-unloading facility--all this will lead to the faster movement of goods into the country. All of this is to be done inside the port so as to utilize all of the capacities which all of the sectors have available, especially in the realm of loading and unloading. This must be done to bring about a decrease in fines for delays which the state ultimately pays for.

Storage of the containers in an organized manner inside the port.

Striving to decrease the costs of storing goods. This will lead to a decrease in the prices which the consumers will pay when the goods are sold.

At the present time, steps are being taken to enact a legislative amendment which will have the port be under the authority of the province of Port Sa'id instead of under the authority of the ministry of marine transport.

[Question] What are the new tourism projects which have been completed in the city of Port Sa'id?

[Answer] Tourism is an important source of growth for the city of Port Sa'id. At the present time, a firm called the Port Sa'id Tourism Co is being formed by the National Democratic Party, with a capital investment of 20 million pounds. The shareholders are people of the province, banks and tourist agencies. Its goal is to establish these tourist enterprises on the beaches of Port Sa'id and tourist enterprises inside the city, the idea being to link Port Sa'id to the rest of the Mediterranean basin. In addition to this, at the present time 448 new beach cabins are being constructed on the beaches of Port Sa'id, and they will be furnished by the end of this year.

[Question] In the province of Port Sa'id there are projects for insuring an adequate food supply. Are there any new such projects? And when will self-sufficiency be achieved?

[Answer] Right now the province is concentrating on projects for insuring an adequate food supply. The province has a poultry farm which currently produces 400,000 chickens a year, and sells them at a price of 83 piasters a kilo. There is also the Port Sa'id Chicken and Egg Production Co. It has already completed its first phase and has produced respectable quantities of chickens and eggs. During the course of this year, its second phase will begin, the aim of which is to bring production up to about half a million chickens per year and 7 million eggs per year. This will be achieved sometime during the year 1981.

In the city of Port Sa'id there is a facility for fattening calves. During the course of this present month of June, the facility's second phase will be put into operation so that it will have the capacity to fatten 2,000 calves per year. This facility sells its meat products to the consumers at a price of 180 piasters per kilo.

Also, by the end of this year, the fish hatchery south of al-Raswah will have begun operation. Its area is 600 feddans, and during its first year of operation it will produce half a ton of fish per feddan. During the second year of operation, it will produce a ton per feddan, and during the third year it will produce a ton and a half per feddan.

Another goal during the coming phase is to achieve self-sufficiency in food production by planting vegetables in the plain south of Port Sa'id. It will be irrigated by the Salam Canal. At the present time a study is being made concerning the setting up of a company in Port Sa'id for land reclamation and planting vegetables in the area. This project is expected to begin in the year 1981.

[Question] Is there any thought being given to setting up industrial projects in the city of Port Sa'id? And if so, how will these projects be financed?

[Answer] One of the goals of the coming phase is to industrialize the free zone. An agreement has been made with Dr Wajih Shindi, a representative of the Arab Investment Bank, concerning making studies of the economic benefit of industrializing Port Sa'id and making the necessary practical plans for this. The team of people undertaking this job will finish its work in March of next year.

Also, the Port Sa'id Chamber of Commerce has set up a development fund which is financed by means of the 3 percent revenue which the city receives from imported goods. During the course of 5 months, this fund's capital has reached a figure of 2.5 million pounds, and it will be earmarked for the setting up of these industrial enterprises.

[Question] During the course of the new phase, how will problems concerning the masses of people be solved? And how will the decisions be made to solve these problems?

[Answer] It is also one of the goals of the coming phase to solve problems by means of decisions made by the local administration. The local council right now is conducting a study of the local transportation problem and intends to buy a number of buses in order to help solve this internal transportation problem.

It is important that we speedily amend the articles of Law No 43 of 1979 which deals with local administration in order that this law be in harmony with the tasks of our new type of local administration. And we are striving for constant cooperation between all of the agencies so that the decision will be enacted in a democratic way and will carry out the wishes of the masses.

Now then, as for what concerns the present phase. Who benefits from delaying the implementation of the project for automatic loading, to replace the manual loading which takes place after the grain is automatically unloaded from the ships? This is something which will save the government 7 million dollars a year, and the project has already been prepared and set up since 1979!

In July of 1977, the Marine Shipping Co, an American company, had already sent a memorandum to the province of Port Sa'id, informing it of its capability to raise the capacity of unloading grain from the ships, in the port of Port Sa'id, from 600,000 tons a year to 1.2 million tons a year. This was to take place by means of putting into operation machines which would automatically load goods onto vehicles and would replace manual loading operations.

The governor asked the company to complete the present project which would make possible the automatic loading of wheat onto vehicles after it had been unloaded from ships. The governor also asked that covered warehouse facilities be set up next to the pier in order to provide a storing place for goods which perhaps could not be moved outside of the port area, due to lack of transportation capacity. The purpose of this is that the operation of unloading goods from ships keep on going and not be stopped. And after the end of the phases of the current project, it will be possible to study how to increase our capacity to move goods outside of the port area.

The Central Accounting Agency, by means of its special agency which exercises control over the commissions and companies of the public sector, has discovered that the work days lost in 1977 due to ships awaiting unloading in the port of Alexandria totaled 22,666 days. And fines which were paid due to delays or lost time during this period were estimated at about 67 million dollars, that is, a rate of 3,000 dollars per day. And the ships that were loaded with food supplies represented the largest percentage of ships concerning which the government had to pay fines for delays in 1977. And in 1978 there was no improvement in

the situation of paying fines for delays, especially in the case of sums due to be paid for food supplies, lumber and cement.

In 1978 the ministry of supply received a report from the Canal Loading and Unloading Co which said that the quantity of wheat which had been unloaded from ships automatically in the port of Port Sa'id totaled 1,069,599 tons. Of this total, 302,315 tons, that is, 28 percent, had been unloaded by the Canal Loading and Unloading Co; 159,089 tons, 14.9 percent, had been unloaded by the National Silo Co; and 608,915 tons, 56.8 percent, had been unloaded by siphon unloaders of the American project. That is to say, the company had achieved a profit in terms of hard currency, besides its agents' fees, and had lightened the burden of the port of Alexandria.

During the first part of this year, the ministry of supply received a memorandum from the American company which guaranteed that there would be economic benefit in developing the loading operations and guaranteed that the Public Supply Goods Commission would profit from this. This means that the national economy would also benefit because of the mechanization of these operations and changing them from being manual operations to being completely mechanized operations. Also, these operations would be linked to the operations of automatically unloading the transport vessels and ships carrying grain--operations which are already taking place inside the port. This way, the project will become completely mechanized, beginning with the process of unloading the transport vessels and ships, and ending with completing the process of loading the goods onto the transportation vehicles from the warehouses which store them after they are automatically unloaded from the ships.

This memorandum made clear how unbalanced the situation is when you have automatic unloading of ships and then, on the pier, you have manual loading of grain into sacks. This leads to an increase in accumulation of grain in the warehouses on the pier where the automatically unloaded grain is stored. The consequence of this is that the average amounts which are unloaded decrease and the amounts unloaded are restricted to what the new silos on the pier can absorb. Work in the silos stops at nightfall, since workers who do loading for a contractor, and the workers who work at the silos, work at the same time. But developing the processes of automatic loading and sewing up of bags, and linking them to the process of automatic unloading from ships, will raise the present rates of movement of goods so that the unloading capacity will be matched. This increase in capacity to move goods out of port will be an increase of at least 50 percent over the present capacity. As a result, the capacity of the whole project will be increased by this same percentage, that is, the increase in movement of goods will be from 600,000 tons a year to 900,000 tons a year. And this will benefit the national economy.

The difference represented by this additional quantity of goods moved would be 300,000 tons at 8 dollars a ton. The amount of time saved by

moving this additional quantity of goods would be 198,000 dollars worth of time per year. The total in fines for delays that the movement of the additional quantity of goods would save would be 2,240,000 dollars a year. The amount of grain that is lost or ruined while standing in the port, after being unloaded from the ships and while awaiting loading onto transport vehicles, is 1 and 1/3 percent of the total. If the loading processes are developed and mechanized, it will be possible to decrease this figure down to 1/3 of a percent. That is, the government will have a saving of 1 percent of the 900,000 annual tons, which are valued at 180 dollars a ton, in addition to the additional freightage which would be 1,620,000 dollars.

There will also be more economy in the use of sacks as a result of not using iron hooks during the automatic loading operations. The reason for this is that the use of iron hooks during the manual loading process has a negative effect on the capacity of the sackcloth containers. When the loading operation becomes automatic and continuous, day and night, then all of the vehicles which come to the port project will be loaded as they come, with no work stoppage, and they will be in the port area only for a limited time. This will decrease the number of trips they have to make and will increase their transporting capacity by the same percentage that is presently lost, that is, at least 25 percent of the present capacity. Also, this will put an end to the contractor's abuse of drivers when the goods are loaded.

9468

CSO: 4802

DELICATE POLITICAL SITUATION IN COUNTRY SCRUTINIZED

Paris AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI in Arabic 6 Jul 80 P 30

/Article by 'Abd-al-Hadi Mahfuz: "Preventing a Monopoly of Power Is Behind the Designation of the Anticipated Premier"/

/Text/ The continuing balance of forces in Iran remains one of the most conspicuous concerns of Imam Khomeyni, who is worried lest one of these forces monopolize power.

The designation of the next premier is being raised in this atmosphere.

In spite of Imam Khomeyni's calls for the unity of the Islamic political forces and their need to coexist and cooperate, and in spite of the constant attempts to reconcile the Islamic Republican Party and President Bani Sadr, the party is continuing with its policy, which is aimed at "Islamizing" all organizations in accordance with its fanatic criteria. These are criteria which the majority of the Islamic political organizations, whose Islam is liberal in outlook, reject. Thus the "Iranian Liberation Movement" is no longer Islamic, and a similar situation applies to the National Front and the Iranian "Mojahedin-e Khalq". President Abol Hasan Bani Sadr himself is not excluded from this categorization.

The Islamic Republican Party's aspiration is "to be a real representative of the Islamic forces." This is what Ayatollah Hadi Modarresi told AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WA AL-DUWALI. In his estimation, if Ayatollah Reheshti can monopolize the "Islamic character" this will mean that "President Bani Sadr will have become isolated."

What the Islamic Republican Party criticizes President Bani Sadr for is the fact that "he is not deeply into Islamic ideology and in addition cooperates with some elements whose commitment was lackluster in the past and who share responsibility with him in the office of the presidency." In the view of one well known cleric in Iran, who supports Bani Sadr, the actual solution for the Iranian President is to win over independent neutral religious currents which do not share the extremist views of the Islamic Republican Party.

The fact of the matter is that Emam Khomeyni has recently begun to display irritation with the party struggles obstructing the construction of the state. In a talk he made before the symposium on the holy war of construction held in Tehran, Emam Khomeyni openly referred to power centers in political power and the dangers these "risks" entailed for Iran's political future. The emam stated, "If the revolution loses its divine content because of internal disputes, national and racial resentments, and so forth, at that point--may God not permit it--the hand of divine care will be removed from this country. Adhere to the statement 'the hand of God is with society' and if all the people are one hand and if their belief is from God, then God almighty will be with them and will protect them."

Emam Khomeyni's reference to internal disputes was an implicit warning to political parties which are trying to monopolize political power, and the Islamic Republican Party specifically. The emam said, "The goal of the Iranian people was not to sweep away a satanic regime and bring another satanic regime, or a specific party, to power, because the Iranian revolution has just followed the Islamic ideology. In this sphere, no political party has had any role in the uprising and Islamic revolution of the Iranian people. No party, group or person has the right to claim leadership of the revolution. Those who carried out the revolution were the people, and this revolution occurred through the will of God and by a divine miracle."

The Criterion of Directives

This statement by Emam Khomeyni was supposed to identify the power centers in Iranian power and specify the list of political alliances, especially since formation of the new government and would be tantamount to a true index of the incompatibility or coexistence of political tendencies as well as of a solution to the crisis of the hostages, and the nature of this solution.

In the scale of power centers, the center of the imamate, which is considered one of the most absolutely powerful centers, is exempted; thus the scale, as established by Iranian sources, could be as follows:

First, the office of the president.

Second, the Supreme Judiciary Council, which is appointed by the emam. Its present head is Ayatollah Beheshti. One of its tasks is to study the application of the president's policy to Islamic principles and stipulations.

Third, parliament.

Fourth, the office of the prime minister.

Fifth, the Council to Preserve the Constitution.

It is clear that if the Republican Party manages to dominate the power centers from outside the office of the president, President Bani Sadr will become a weak ruler.

This is what explains the delay in the formation of the Iranian cabinet. The Islamic Republican Party insists on designating a premier who is its client. In this sphere it has nominated two names: Kalantari, the minister of roads and communications, and Mir Salim, the commander of the police. In the event the designation of the premier supports Ayatollah Beheshti, the first results of that will be total dominance by the Islamic Republican Party and the parliament of President Bani Sadr's groups, and the Iran Liberation Movement loyal to Bazargan, from all political organizations.

Parliament remains the most decisive organization in the domestic political struggles. Here the directives of Imam Khomeyni remain the criterion. Why? Because the Islamic Republican Party declares, politically, that it is following the path of the imam. On this basis, it obtained a majority of deputies in parliament. Most of its deputies are not political persons, but it embraced their candidacy. This situation gives Imam Khomeyni the ability to influence the options and choices of a not inconsiderable portion of the Islamic Republican Party's representatives.

Some observers are inclined to consider the delay in designating the prime minister to be tantamount to weakening the Islamic Republican Party in the institution (that is, parliament) in which it considers itself strongest. In fact, elements of a new political alliance have started to gain prominence in the Iranian parliament. It is an alliance containing the following political forces:

First, the current supporters of Bani Sadr.

Second, the Iranian Liberation Movement and liberal groups.

Third, the "grouping of combative clerics" and independents.

Fourth, the National Front.

The competition has basically been for the "grouping of combative clerics." Whoever wins over this grouping will dominate parliament. The fact is that most members of the grouping have preferred to veer toward Bani Sadr. In this direction, the "Grouping of Combative Clerics in Tehran" played the basic role in weakening the Islamic Republic Party's monopoly of Islam.

In the light of this new alliance, responsible Iranian sources have told AL-NAHAR AL-'ARABI WAL-DUWALI that "the person who has the best chance at the premiership is Dr. Hassan Hanafi, the majority of ministers will be members of the Revolutionary Command Council, and Imam Khomeyni will not allow

any political force to monopolize political power for itself, whatever the justifications and circumstances may be."

While the composition of the Iranian cabinet is not far off, two major issues, in addition to domestic problems, will be on the agenda of Iranian political concerns. The first is the problem of the hostages. After formation of the government, "dealing with the problem of the hostages will occur through the logic of creating a peaceful solution." A peaceful solution, as Iranian sources have defined it, will be one of two: "Trying all hostages before an Islamic court, then releasing them by pardon from Imam Khomeyni," or "trying some hostages on whom the charge of espionage has been proved, then releasing them by pardon of Imam Khomeyni." According to these Iranian sources, the justifications for the pardon which Imam Khomeyni will issue will be concentrated on the fact that "the main issue is Iranian-American relations and the fact that it is the Moslem spy who is killed but not the non-Moslem one."

The second issue is the Afghan issue: on this issue, "the general tendency is to seek a peaceful solution with the Soviet Union whose elements will consist of the departure of Soviet forces from Afghan territory." The statement being bruited about on possible Iranian participation in military activity against the Soviet presence in Afghanistan does not seem to be based on palpable, tangible proof. This is at least what the foreign minister, Dr Sadeq Qotbzadeh, expressed when he said "We are anxious not to squander our forces on Afghan territory. If we do that we will be falling into another trap."

The main question still faces the Iranians more than at any past time: Is it in Islam's power to establish a state to confront the West and the complex international relations?

The answer lies in the manner by which Iranians deal with domestic disputes and the problems of neighbors.

11887

CSO: 4902

VARIOUS PROBLEMS CAUSE TROUBLE FOR REGIME

London AL-HAWADITH in Arabic 27 Jun 80 p 32

/Article by Huda al-Husayni: "Bani-Sadr Prepares a Palace Coup and the Republican Party Prepares To Isolate Him"/

/Text/ The violent inner struggles in revolutionary Iran have drawn the attention of the world, because they have turned Iran into a big "bazaar" where the door to bets is open to all, especially the Soviet Union and the United States, in addition to domestic parties. The borders are open and the Iranian resistance abroad is growing strong.

Last week, Iran was "boiling" with military resignations and new appointments, all of which occurred in the wake of an announcement on preparation for a coup d'etat aimed at isolating President Abdol Hasan Bani Sadr and turning his status into one similar to that of the president of West Germany, as Ayatollah Beheshti said during the opening of the Consultative Council, or that of the king (but not queen) of Britain, as the overseer of the Islamic Republican Party and member of its executive committee, Hasan Ayat, said, in the taped debate published by the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI, which is very close to Bani Sadr.

The actual preparations to decide the struggle finally started months ago when Emam Khomeyni declared that he felt fear for the Islamic revolution for the first time and that his fear was domestic, not foreign. The reason was that Bani Sadr, as president, was preparing for what one might call a palace coup. The Islamic Republican Party, which with its majority dominates the Consultative Council, started preparing to isolate Bani Sadr, and a successor was named to Ayatollah Khomeyni in the event he died; Ayatollah Montazari (nicknamed the Capucci of Iran) was nominated.

At the beginning of last week (15 June 1980), Hasan Ayat, the supervisor of the Islamic Republican Party, and his chief, Ayatollah Beheshti, stated to AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE "the party will impose a prime minister and cabinet program on the president" and added "President Bani Sadr must bow to orders."

At that time, Bani Sadr was actually thinking of resorting to the powers which the Iranian constitution grants the vice president, most conspicuous of which was that of dissolving the Consultative Council to save the country from a dead end in the composition of a cabinet. However, dissolving the parliament would also mean Bani Sadr's resignation from the presidency and a call for new elections. In the recent period, rumors proliferated that Bani Sadr would resign if the crisis remained hanging and the parties agreed to that.

However, on the morning of Monday 16 June, the newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI (Bani Sadr's paper) came out with a recording of a discussion, not a telephone conversation, which took place between Hasan Ayat and three students, in which Ayat said that the Islamic Republican Party was preparing to carry out a number of measures to isolate Bani Sadr and his group for once and for all, take power and guide the Iranian republic as the party and its chief, Ayatollah Beheshti, wanted. In the talks, Hasan Ayat stressed that Ayatollah Montazeri was the anticipated successor to Emam Khomeyni. Just 3 days later, the paper again published what were called the "Ayat tapes;" this time Ayat called for military training and the probable performance of a military operation in the future: "We must think of the days of purification during our attack. We must train ourselves militarily and be prepared."

These tapes were published, and Bani Sadr relaxed! This issue was not actually directed against him, but also against Ayatollah Khomeyni.

It is known that Khomeyni has requested that his successor in the spiritual presidency be a council consisting of 12 ayatollahs, not just one. It is also well known that Montazeri, whom Khomeyni appointed religious official in Tehran as the successor to Taleqani, learned how to gather around himself, in the course of the Friday sermons in the Tehran mosque, the greatest number of students. At that point Emam Khomeyni ordered him to move from Tehran to Qom "to rest up," as he is over 70, and appointed Ayatollah Khamene'i in his place.

Thus Beheshti's party, though insisting on maintaining the emam's path, is, it seems, waiting for the end in order to impose views different from those of the emam.

While the office of the president was unearthing the coup attempt, the Islamic Republican Party declared that the president's act was considered "a conspiracy against the party" and issued a statement declaring, "perhaps Hasan Ayat has acted badly in the name of the party, but we considered that publishing this recording at a time like this when Iran is in the most intense need of national unity is a new plot."

However, Beheshti felt that Bani Sadr was increasingly triumphing over him. When the other tapes were published, he said "I have no connection with this matter, ask Hasan Ayat."

Political conspiracies were not what dominated the internal political climate in Iran--rather, occurred military convulsions also. Last Monday morning, Abbas Zamani, known as Abu Sharif, tendered his resignation as commander of the revolutionary guard and said in the text he submitted to Bani Sadr that the reason for his resignation could be attributed to "many attempts from different directions to prevent the formation of an army which will be an extension of the Islamic revolution." Abu Sharif had led the revolutionary guard for a long time but Bani Sadr appointed him officially last month. Abu Sharif is well known in Palestinian circles. He trained beginning in 1978 under Abu Jihad and participated in the establishment of the Lebanese Amal organization during the tenure of Imam Musa al-Sadr. His fame spread recently following the fighting in Kurdistan.

It is well known that the formation of the revolutionary guards (the Pasadaran) took place and was active because Khomeyni was not very sure of the army, even after it was reorganized. Like all revolutions in the third world, the revolutionary command formed its own army as a "counter" force to the national army, should the latter try to move.

The basic element representing the clerics in the revolutionary guard was Ayatollah Lahuti. Abu Sharif knew how to monopolize power, because the revolutionary guard was military, not religious. Lahuti traveled to northern Iran but returned 3 weeks ago and started to make contacts with Khomeyni, gathering a number of clerics around him, especially members of the Islamic Revolutionary Party; they constituted a force applying pressure on Abu Sharif, who tendered his resignation. Bani Sadr rejected it, but the problem was not resolved, because Lahuti was unable to control the men in the Pasadaran. Then Bani Sadr set an ambush.

From the evolution of events, it appears that there were close relations between Hasan Ayat in the Islamic Republican Party and some military commanders, most conspicuously the chief of staff, Gen Mohammed Hadi Shahmehri, who also resigned. Bani Sadr immediately appointed Gen Valiollah Fallahi in his place, as he is very close to him.

Before Bani Sadr's newspaper ENQELAB-E ESLAMI printed the second part of Ayat's tapes, PARS NEWS AGENCY had an interview with Gen Shahmehri, in which he said, "We cannot prevent people in the army from thinking, but we will not allow them to support any party. The army organization is a great organization and it has no scope for supporting any political group."

Bani Sadr has firm relations with the army. He has known, since Khomeyni appointed him commander of the armed forces, how to consolidate his bonds with it. He felt that some relationship existed between Hasan Ayat and Shahmehri, and no sooner had the latter presented his resignation than Bani Sadr asked Khomeyni to give him the power to appoint a new commander in the army. He got that, and appointed those who supported him.

In any event, it appears that roles and relationships have now changed in Iran. Whereas Beheshti had been supporting himself with Khomeyni's approval, Bani Sadr has now come to win this approval and refer to the "tentative" cooperation which exists between him and Khomeyni, especially since Khomeyni feels that Beheshti and his group have started to act as if they were the only ones in power, forgetting that Khomeyni is still the actual spiritual chief.

Bani Sadr has learned how to profit in his struggle with the Islamic Republican Party by appointing his men army commanders. This is to be considered a real victory, but he still has to confront the Iranian opposition which has been very active abroad. The forces representing various political tendencies have become reconciled and agreed last week to overthrow the Ayatollah's regime in Iran, while insisting that the Shah not return.

Will the next stage be Bani Sadr's? Many indications are that he will win the struggle, especially since American-Iranian relations are no longer heated and disturbed. The Soviet Union has urged the Tudeh Party to support Bani Sadr, to prevent the occurrence of an extremist right-wing coup. Although Moscow has many hopes for Iran, and is gripped by the idea of the ripening Iranian fruit, the Kremlin, after Afghanistan, is also thinking of the consequences the Soviets will face if they try to extend their hands to Iran. Therefore it is expected that an alliance will take place between Khomeyni, Bani Sadr and the Tudeh Party, through the inspiration of Moscow, which rejects the establishment of an extremist right-wing regime in Iran.

1187

CSO: 4902

CITIZENS ARE ASKED TO WATCH FOR POSSIBLE FUTURE COUP ATTEMPTS

Paris NAME-YE RUZ in Persian 17 Jul 80 pp 3, 4

[Text] The coordinating staff for the neutralization of the plot issued its sixth bulletin yesterday the text of which is as follows:

In the name of God, the Merciful. To the fighting Moslem people of Iran. With the help of God, efforts to smash the plot are progressing well. But under the present circumstances a number of agents originally assigned to carry out the plot have not yet been arrested and are still at large. We wish to bring a few points to public attention and urge the noble people to pay strict attention to them.

1. The plot had mainly consisted of planting bombs in vital sections of the oil industry. A number of those who were assigned to carry out this part of the plot have already been arrested. There is a strong possibility that the fugitive agents of the American, Israeli and Iraqi plot could still pose a threat to the nation's oil industry.

The fighting brothers in the oil industry, especially brother and sister members of the oil industry's Islamic Society, are therefore strongly urged to keep a close watch over the oil fields and its sensitive installations such as refineries, pumping stations and pipe lines until after all the people involved in the plot are arrested. Brother and sister members of the Guard Corps, revolutionary committees and other armed groups are also asked to carry out the joint protection plan of the area and are especially expecting closer cooperation from the common folks in Khuzestan.

2. Security forces responsible for the control of roads and highways are strongly urged to increase their scrutiny and control and travellers are expected to cooperate and look out for any suspicious movement and activity.

3. Under the present circumstances actions such as sit-ins and strikes are likely to be taken advantage of by the paid agents of the plot. It therefore is quite necessary to remain calm under such conditions.

Alertness by the courageous Moslem people of Iran will, obviously, further frighten the world-devouring United States, the usurper Israel and the

mercenary Baathist regime of Iraq and will help towards neutralizing their plot.

Call for Arrest of Three Agents of Plot

The seventh bulletin issued by the coordinating staff for the neutralization of the plot was issued last night, revealing the names of three members of the plot who are still at large.

Following is the text of the announcement:

In the name of God, the Merciful.

Noble and courageous people of Iran. The foiled plot hatched by the United States, assisted by paid agents and the help of usurper Israel and the Iraqi Baathists, along with its discovery, no doubt has dealt a serious blow at the international world-devouring forces and their paid stooges.

The plot was composed of two wings--military and political--each playing a particular role. As it was announced earlier, a number of people connected with the two wings have already been arrested and some are still at large.

The identity of the agents at large are hereby announced in order to help them toward their capture and their subsequent trial.

Captain Hamid Ne'mati. Height: 180 centimeters. Weight: 73 kilos, with long hair, small face and fast talking.

Captain Morteza Nikbaqeri.

Dr Mehdi Bahar. Height: 170 centimeters. Weight: 72 kilos. Dark complexion and speaking with a Khorasani accent. Normally wearing dark suits. No beard or moustache.

The fugitive agents, along with members of other groups, may try to go into hiding or to leave the country by crossing the borders. With the help of the Almighty, elements of this anti-people plot will all be arrested and brought to trial.

9561

CSO: 4906

TUDEH ORGAN CALLS FOR COMPLETE PURGE OF ARMED FORCES

Tehran MARDOM in Persian 12 Jul 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Coup d'etat plotters, agents of imperialism and the Ba'th party of Iraq, planned to annihilate tens of thousands of people by bombing the Imam's home, the Feyziyeh School and the seat of the Presidency of the Republic.

The coup d'etat plotters planned to occupy Nuzheh base, bring in Bakhtiar and to proclaim a new government (1)

The huge, extensive and extremely dangerous coup d'etat plot to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran was aborted. Some of the coup d'etat plotters were killed, others were arrested. Mr Bani Sadr, President of the Republic, along with the Air Force Commander of the Islamic Republic of Iran and a Revolutionary Guard Official, in a Thursday night radio and television broadcast, revealed this huge plot which was crushed through the efforts of the Revolutionary Guards and the true and revolutionary people of the Air Force of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

According to the President of the Republic, the Air Force Commander and the Revolutionary Guard Official, the coup d'etat plotters planned to bring the traitor Bakhtiar back to Iran by occupying the Nuzheh Air Base in Hamadan and then to proclaim the installation of a new government after bombarding the Imam's home, the Feyziyeh school, the seat of the President of the Republic and the Revolutionary Guards and taking over the radio and television stations. They had even prepared announcements they were to broadcast after overthrowing the Islamic Republic of Iran. In these announcements, they had said the "new government" was under the leadership of the "Military Council of Iran" and had announced that "any form of resistance will be ruthlessly put down."

Mr Bani Sadr, President of the Republic, while announcing the destruction of this coup d'etat, pointed out that this was the sixth plot of its kind in the last four months. He added that a seventh plot has also been discovered and that it would be made public at the appropriate time.

Unfortunately none of these officials made any reference in their talks to how and why these dangerous and continuous plots keep appearing, and within the very armed forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran. Unfortunately none of them gave any explanation as to why all of these self prostituting mercenaries are in an army that should be the defender and protector of the Islamic Republic of Iran and of other gains made by the Iranian revolution, organizing the most dangerous plots to overthrow the Islamic Republic of Iran and destroying the gains made by the revolution.

The extremely dangerous reason for the appearance of these events, just as we have been saying for 17 months, is that the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran has in no way been purged of doubtful forces, loyal to the hated Pahlavi regime and agents of American imperialism. Seditious SAVAK elements in the army and the sworn enemies of the revolution of Iran still hold sensitive army posts. People loyal to the Pahlavi regime and American imperialism are still numerous in the army, and as Ayatollah Montazeri has said, "most of the corrupt people are in the upper ranks."

It is from this very important, but unfortunately very contaminated domain that they enlist one filthy traitorous plotter after another and throw the Islamic Republic of Iran into grave peril.

We will repeat our warning again: If we want the Iranian revolution to move forward, to be victorious in its struggle against American Imperialism and not have its most important armed and equipped defensive force, meaning the army, turn on it traitorously and use its arms against it, and if we care about the fate of the Islamic Republic of Iran, we must unhesitatingly and decisively oust the agents of American imperialism and the hated Pahlavi regime from the army and decisively destroy the plotters. We must publish a list of counterrevolutionary elements in the army and purge these criminals and traitors from one of the most important organs of the Islamic Republic of Iran. We must rebuild anew the revolutionary army of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

This is the revolutionary duty and responsibility of all people and all officials.

Let us rise to action before it is too late. We must adopt decisive policies and close off all roads to the counterrevolution. Recent experience has shown that the enemy, in the event of victory, will have mercy on no one and will not hesitate to kill thousands of people.

History will not forgive those who are able today to deliver the revolution from irreparable damage and destruction and go on as usual, but out of excuse making and negligence in reality give aid to the enemy.

In Abadan

Thursday, the day when, according to the previous plan of American agents, the counterrevolutionary coup d'etat was to have been carried out, and all the sensitive centers of the country, especially the residence of Imam Khomeyni, were to have been bombarded, the Peykar Maoist groups, Razmandegan, Ettehadiyeh-ye Komunistha, and Vahdat-e Enqelabi, with a detailed previously arranged plan, on the pretext of protesting the execution of Doctor Narimisa, took to the streets. Alongside these groups, who demonstrated and marched as leftists, black counterrevolutionary groups and bands also entered the fray under the mantle of "Islam." Once again a counterrevolutionary scenario with the participation of pseudo leftist elements and groups and right wingers took place, and before anything else, an evil, ruinous, and plundering tune resounded over the city with the burning of the Ruzbeh Bookstore (which sold the publications of the Tudeh Party of Iran).

It is necessary to explain that several days earlier the supporters of the traitor Bakhtiar had said, as they broadcast announcements in the city, that they would return soon and tear down the store of the "government of mollahs!"

The Maoists and their followers, with their counterrevolutionary activities that were aimed at causing outbreak, revolt and confusion in the city, in effect took steps in the same direction taken by the criminal imperialism of America and its agents.

This demonstration took place despite repeated announcements by the Revolutionary Guards that marching is forbidden. Throughout the march, the Revolutionary Guards made many efforts to disperse these people and stop the riotousness and disorder. The revolutionary guards on two occasions even asked our friends to help guard the party office and one of the shopkeepers of the Tudeh Party of Iran's bookstore agreed and worked at this. At the beginning of the march, one of the Revolutionary Guards said to the assembled people: "Be careful not to believe fraudulent, people-deceiving slogans that appear to be revolutionary and Islamic and do not become the cause of riot and confusion...."

The Maoists, however, and the black bands of counterrevolutionaries concealed in the garb of "Islam," beat the Revolutionary Guards severely with cries of "death to the guards" and a shower of bricks and rocks. On the one hand they chanted slogans against the Islamic Republic of Iran and insulted the Imam, and on the other hand against true leftists and revolutionary forces, and in this way they whipped up an atmosphere of high conflagration, riot, and discord.

This demonstration and disturbance, which continued until 11:30 at night, once again showed the voice and the tune of Maoist groups to be in accord with the policies of American imperialism and its domestic agents and showed that the plot to destroy the regime of the Islamic Republic of Iran

and to drown millions of the revolutionary men and women of the country in blood and continued to the verge of implementation and met with defeat because of the vigilance of the Revolutionary Guards and the believing and revolutionary personnel of the armed forces was a very deep and detailed plan.

In Ahvaz

According to reports received on Friday, in Ahvaz at 1:00 in the afternoon a group of around 20-25 people, among whom were known Maoists, attacked the Tudeh Party of Iran's bookstore in Ahvaz, named Omid. They burned the books, demolished the store, and then carried away the air conditioner and the refrigerator.

In Dezful

In Dezful also, night before last 5 armed persons attacked the Aresh bookstore, which belonged to the Tudeh Party of Iran, and carried away all the books and publications.

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JALALEDDIN FARSI INTERVIEWED ON ATTACK TO BAKHTIAR'S RESIDENCE

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Jalaleddin Farsi Divulges New Information of the "Revolutionary Guards of Islam"

Farsi: The "Revolutionary Guards of Islam" Have Decided to Destroy the Enemies of the Islamic Revolution"

Jalaleddin Farsi, in an interview with the newspaper Jomhuri-ye Eslami, while answering various questions about the recent attack on Shapur Bakhtiar's residence by the "Guards of Islam", while asserting that they are a group believing in practice in a kind of Islamic internationalism, gave some new information concerning the group:

He added, following up this subject: First of all, some of them are from Tehran and there are people among them from Middle Eastern nations whose nationalities will be revealed later. Concerning the exact number of casualties of the Guards of Islam, Jalaleddin Farsi said: None of them were killed, only one person was wounded, and on the other side at least two people were killed and one person was wounded as well.

Of course, none of those they attacked were wearing French police uniforms. Furthermore, if they were actually police, or even French, the fault lies with the government of France, because someone who is a coup d'etat conspirator, who wants to bombard Moslem assembly centers and whose supporters are air force people who kill the Guards, is definitely going to be punished.

When asked whether or not they were in touch with him, he said: They asked me and I confirmed their plan. I know some of them and I know their leaders also and I said to them "kill them wherever you find them" [quoting the Koran], whether in France, Germany or America. Jalaleddin Farsi was asked: What is your interpretation of the views of Mr Qotbzadeh? He said, what they did is like the activities of the students following the line of the Imam.

Mr Qotbzadeh was uninformed and is ignorant of this matter, and his views are the views of an ignorant person. I regard the conjectures he has made as being inspired by American and French imperialism.

At the conclusion of this interview Jalaaladdin Farsi, in answer to questions, such as: Will this group be carrying out any similar activities in the future, and what will be the reaction of the Iranian nation to this issue, said: They have undoubtedly decided to destroy the enemies of the Islamic revolution everywhere. They are truly units in the holy army of Islam from different nations but from the same religious community. Most of them are Iranian. It should be said, concerning the nation's reaction to them:

Our people must warn the French Government not to protect criminals like this. If the wounded were really French police, then why were they in Bakhtiar's own room and on the same floor where Bakhtiar lived? Furthermore, protection is unusual and unacceptable, and in reality it is they who are protecting someone who plans from there to kill Revolutionary Guards, who scatters the people in our air force, and plots to bombard Moslem assembly centers. Even if he is a political refugee, they must not protect him this way.

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CENTRAL BANK PRESIDENT FORECASTS MORE FRIGHTENING INFLATION

Paris NAME-YE RUZ in Persian 22 Jul 80 p 8

/Article: "Economic News: Alireza Nowbari: Awaiting 'Terrifying Inflation'"/

/Text/ Alireza Nowbari, chairman of the Central Bank, has warned that Iran's revenues from oil will be less than \$10 billion, that is, \$13 billion less than the \$23 billion which he had expected and for which provision had been made in the budget.

Nowbari stated, "This shortage of revenues, in conjunction with a lack of political stability, will lead to a terrifying inflation." He added, "The buying power of government employees has decreased 60 to 70 percent since the revolution."

The chief of the Central Bank declared, "The actual revenue deficit of the Iranian budget is greater than its income. The entire coming year's budget totals \$40 million but because of the revenue deficit an emergency budget has been prepared."

The warning by Alireza Nowbari occurred in response to severe criticisms by some religious leaders of the working method of the Central Bank. These radical religious figures state that the Central Bank is still receiving interest, which is anti-Islamic, and has not expelled all the people who were dependent on the overthrown Pahlavi regime. The revolutionary court has requested Nowbari to make a statement concerning these charges.

Regarding the Central Bank's positive measures, Alireza Nowbari stated, "At the present time less than just 10 percent of Iran's unblocked foreign currency reserves are in dollars, while this proportion at the end of last winter was 80 to 90 percent." Nowbari listed other measures by the Central Bank in spite of Iran's confused state in the field of economic rumors.

Last week Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the minister of oil, declared that Iran's oil exports had increased 25 percent during the past month, totalling 1 million

barrels per day. In spite of increased oil sales to Spain, Turkey and Bulgaria, economic observers say that Iran's sales averaged 750,000 barrels per day in the past 3 months.

Most oil buyers say that the price of Iranian oil is extremely high and that they are avoiding buying it. Ali Akbar Mo'infar has said, "The price of oil has always been connected to the level of production of the exporting countries." He accused Saudi Arabia and Iraq of increasing actual oil industry output in the world through their unlimited, unrestricted production policy and acting against their people's interests.

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CSO: 4906

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL AND ECONOMIC POLICY DISCUSSED

Tehran MARDOM in Persian 8 Jul 80 p 6

/Article: "Foreign Commercial and Economic Policy and the Economic Boycott of Iran by the Capitalist World"/

/Text/ The adoption of an economic policy based on material conditions and free from any kind of intellectual prejudgments, in which benefits to the revolution and the strengthening of the structures of the Islamic Republic of Iran should be asserted before all else, can not only neutralize the negative effects of the economic boycott of our country by the capitalist world--it is also capable of strengthening the country's economic foundation and preventing deleterious phenomena in the country's domestic trade.

During the period of the deposed Shah, foreign trade was considered one of the most important sources of thievery and plunder by the regime's satellites and agents. All commercial transactions by imperialist companies and countries were carried out in secret, and, calculating the national income of the people of the country, huge profits were pocketed in the name of commissions, middlemen's fees and the like.

Following the triumph of the revolution and the establishment of the Islamic republic, foreign commercial policy should have been proclaimed on proper foundations and should have been followed through plainly in a manner whereby all the people in the country would be informed about it and be knowledgeable about the economic and commercial transactions which are carried out with foreign countries. Oversight by the masses of the people, which is the most effective factor in the propriety and fruitfulness of transactions of this kind, is possible only in accordance with complete, precise information.

During the period following the triumph of the revolution, a radical transformation should perforce have occurred in the sphere of the country's foreign commercial and economic relations, imparting strength to the bases of the country's national economy and creating stability and vigor in economic

and commercial life. Our country's profound economic and commercial dependence on the capitalist world, which is one of the evil legacies of the despised overthrown regime, should have been totally eliminated within this radical transformation and the independence and equal rights of our country should have been preserved.

The economic boycott by America and other capitalist countries of Iran at the present time has created disturbances and chaos in the country's economy and trade and become one of the causes for the recession, constant inflation and shortage of many goods of primary necessity. It is true that these negative phenomena in the country's economy and trade arise fundamentally from the powerful pursuits of the economic system, continued dependence, and economic and commercial boycott, but the adoption of a defined policy with a careful, realistic scientific program for foreign economic and commercial relations could have reduced these negative phenomena to a minimum and totally eliminated them in the long term.

In order to respond to the goals of the revolution, the foreign commercial and economic relations of the Islamic Republic of Iran must be founded on three principles:

1. They should not be conditional on any political restrictions or stipulations.
2. They should raise the quality of goods transacted
3. The principle of bidding /should be observed/ in economic and commercial dealings with foreign countries.

In the light of these principles, it is possible to expand the country's foreign economic and commercial relations and prevent the painful consequences of the capitalist world's economic boycott of the Islamic Republic of Iran as rapidly as possible.

In the modern conditions of the world, with the existence of the great family of socialist countries, which possess a powerful economic base and technology on a high worldwide level, confrontation of pressures and economic and commercial boycotts by the capitalist world has become many times easier for newly independent countries. These countries, by adopting an independent and realistic foreign commercial and economic policy, can be immune from all the negative effects of this type of pressure and boycott.

Immediately after the declaration of the American economic boycott of Iran, in which the countries of Western Europe and Japan, in subordination to the policy of American imperialism, also took part, the socialist countries declared their resources and readiness to provide all the Islamic Republic of Iran's needs, from foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals to machinery and spare

parts. The foreign commercial representative of the embassy of the German Democratic Republic officially declared this readiness on behalf of the socialist countries belonging to the Committee of Economic Cooperation. So far agreements in the economic and technical cooperation field have been concluded with approximately all the socialist countries of Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union and commercial transactions have taken place.

There is no doubt that expanding these relations will perform an important role in reducing the negative effects of the economic boycott of the Islamic Republic of Iran by the capitalist world. For this reason, not a few people are also rightfully asking, now that these relations of equal rights exist and are helping to preserve our independence, why, first of all, the necessary efforts aren't being made by Iranian government officials to expand these relations and make maximum use of the recommendations of the socialist countries in the sphere of economic cooperation and trade relations and second, is an effort being made to make the importance of these relations seem trivial? For example, following the triumph of the revolution, a Japanese company which had committed to build the petrochemical complex in Khuzestan suspended construction work on this project and made the continued performance of its commitment conditional on the imposition of various political terms such as freedom for the American spies who had been taken hostage. In exchange for this act by the government of Japan, the People's Republic of Hungary expressed readiness to complete the construction work on this complex on conditions suitable to Iran. However, although Japan is participating in America's economic boycott of Iran out of subservience to this boycott policy, Iranian officials have not yet wanted to take a categorical, specific decision in this regard, and revive and complete construction work on the petrochemical complex, with the cooperation of Hungary or any other country which is prepared to perform this job on suitable conditions. The experience of all national independent countries who have managed to gain salvation from the burden of the dominance of and political and economic dependence on America and other imperialist countries shows that pressures, economic boycott, the sabotage of their economic affairs by America and other Western countries will continue in various forms and ways as long as independent national regimes stand in their categorical, anti-imperialist and independent positions. Therefore, in view of these experiences, the government of the Islamic Republic of Iran has the duty of setting forth and implementing a foreign trade policy and economic and technical cooperation relations with foreign countries on the basis of a realistic long-term program remote from all forms of pre-judgments regarding countries governed by a socialist system for the sake of preserving the country's political and economic independence, strengthening the foundation of the country's national economy, and being immune from the consequences of the boycott and the economic pressures of the imperialist countries.

ECONOMY EXPERIENCES UNIQUE DEVELOPMENTS

Mass Media Planning Problems

Tehran **BANDAD** in Persian 5 Jul 80 p 8

/Text/ The Causes and Factors of Production Problems and Chaos

1. The lack of adequate familiarity, or even elementary familiarity on the part of new arrivals and so to speak "non-professional producers" and people lacking experience and specialized training in program formation and production work.
2. The constant replacement of people in charge of production and decisionmakers in television which in itself clearly shows the contradictions, chaos and lack of familiarity in the realm of recognizing, performing and administering this medium on the part of authorities possessing power in the society.
3. The imposed guidance and dispatch of consultants unfamiliar with programming and the mass media on and to production groups.
4. The absence of investigation and ratification of plans and even a failure to display inclination to answer to the people presenting the plans by those in charge of planning and programs, and consequently the confusion, indifference and hesitation on the part of producers in the face of plans which have been presented or are in the process of being presented.
5. A basic, comprehensive lack of attention, on the part of the people in charge of production, plans and programs, to the real needs of society in the matter of programming and even in investigating plans and approving programs.
6. A failure to take into consideration people's free time and give attention to necessary, guided, informative activities on the part of the

program planning and investigation office, which has led to a failure to approve programs of this sort.

7. The failure of the producer or his guild representative to participate and attend matters of programming and production (the planning and programming council), broadcasting and even newly established councils, unremitting violations, and decision making behind closed doors which, as a result, has resulted in the lack of coordination and harmony between the organization management and the employees in general.

8. The fact that members of the planning and programming council are unfamiliar to and not recognized by the producers and programmers.

9. The fact that the reason or reasons why the plans of people cooperating with the producer have not been approved or have been rejected, and, as a result, a failure to determine the general policy and overall platform of the organization prior to programming by production groups and the aggravation of questions and spread of doubts among producers.

10. Acceptance of plans proposed by unprofessional and unspecialized individuals outside the organization under conditions where similar plans presented by experienced producers with previous records have waited for long periods in anticipation of an answer.

11. The lack of homogeneity and equality among existing production groups and ultimately the fact that groups and producers do not enjoy production conditions and resources in a unified, consolidated manner. For example, the approval of plans in the children's group takes place in a manner different from that in other production groups, and the youth group enjoys greater tangible facilities in benefiting from resources.

12. Exertion of influence by the public department in assigning resources to producers and programs it supports and failing to distribute that unit's resources in an equal fashion to all programs and groups.

13. Assigning basic production and programming activity to broadcasting and news groups which have other basic functions.

14. A difference in perception and understanding between the producers (most of whom rely on experience, knowledge of the job and recognition of needs and requirements) and the understanding and evaluation of officials and organization management (most of which are based on uniform group opinions), concerning the subjects and areas of operation of the group. For example, the treatment of the "family" by members of the family group differs from the treatment of the same subject by organization management or plan and program officials.

15. The failure to adopt serious, practical decisions on the part of production officials to eliminate such problems and requirements as the

recording of mobile programs and the like and making problems of this sort seem major.

16. The improper and unfair use of the latter subject, which, like other situations where terror and threats are created, in turn prevents morality and greater affection for the "programmer."

17. The effort by managers and management to create rifts among production groups and separate them from one another.

18. The creation of a climate of mutual ill will and efforts to lose committed people and prevent producers from receiving their indisputable professional rights.

19. Supporting and approving the plans of a few programmers whose plans are sterile and devoid of a feeling of responsibility and commitment vis-a-vis the people and the deprived masses of society.

20. The existence of repetition, lack of coordination and at times contradictions in the administration of affairs and decision-making between officials in the broadcasting and production units.

Recommendations and Guidelines

A. Recommendations directly directed toward officials and managers.

1. The need for managers and officials to accept the principle of "performance of affairs in consultative fashion" and naturally the need for representatives of the production segments, especially the producers, to attend decisionmaking and evaluation councils and to be present during broadcasting. Only in this manner will it be possible to create cooperation and effective and creative interaction among the employees and management of the organization.

2. The definite attendance and participation by producers or their representatives who have decisionmaking powers in planning and program investigation councils and all councils which are connected to the future activity of producers.

3. The need to pay attention to the principle of consultation and make use of that on the part of officials and not just to select one consultant, and that in practice to control the activity of the group. In this regard one can offer a list of names and persons who have power and specializations to consult with the groups.

4. The removal of planning officials from closed decisionmaking environments by proceeding to plan on the basis of the real needs and atmosphere governing the society, with attention to cultural matters, their lofty inviolability, and ultimately the accurate understanding of society and use of the experiences of the producers.

5. The need to introduce and reacquaint members of the project and programming investigation council, the council following up on violations and other decision-making sources with members of the production groups.
6. The need to select officials who are appointed by consultation and through the views of individuals who are qualified and knowledgeable about production and producers in a manner whereby they will also possess the necessary adequate awareness in the field of television and production.
7. Clearly declaring and announcing the platform under consideration to production groups by officials after negotiation, consultation and approval by the producers.
8. Acceptance on the part of the officials of the point that the producer is the person who imparts ideas to a plan or program.
9. Since production groups must function in an open system, the doors of groups should be open to persons to express "ideas, guidance and view-points," in any case, however, it is in the authority and jurisdiction of the producer forcefully to convert these ideas and views into reality in accordance with the particular details of his work and present them in the framework of a television program.
10. The need on the part of officials to give attention to the priority of programs.
11. The need to assign the production work in which each group is specialized to that group. For example, two or more films and programs should not be made out of one subject and one program by two or more groups.
12. All unanswered or unassigned plans should be returned to the groups concerned with an explanation of clear reasons for their nonapproval or rejection so that they will be the subject of the attention and benefit of the producer in organizing and presenting subsequent plans.
13. The need for the point to be accepted by officials that television, in view of its special characteristics, must rise above the status of a visual radio or a mere news center and engage in real extensive production aspects.
14. The need to draw the attention of television producers to the point that in spite of claims of low production, the production for the year 1979-80 was substantial, according to statistics.
15. The need to benefit from the specialized knowledge and experience of producers and have officials preserve and guard that profession.
16. Attendance by the representative chosen by the producers during the adoption of decisions regarding producers' violations.

17. The need to end repeated charges, labels of "Savaki," "service of the regime," and so forth which are attributed to employees and production members. The past work experience of individuals is at least kept and filed for all types of investigations.

18. The need to avoid the exertion of influence in the coordination department and to observe the just distribution of resources in accordance with the needs and the programming of all production groups.

B. General recommendations directed toward officials and programmers.

1. The need to replace the format of some programs relative to the past, aside from their content, which must be first changed in some manner.

2. The need to ignore articles of luxury which in themselves are the product of decadent capitalist culture in the programs.

3. The need to propose and create a calculated, carefully weighed television program in accordance with the views and recommendations of the people in order to create a direct line or channel of communication between the people and the producers. It would be best, on this occasion, for all production groups to participate in this program.

4. In presenting and setting down and pursuing plans, the producers, perceiving needs, should reflect the latest developments of society in their programs and plans by exercising care and intelligence.

5. The need to produce suitable programs which would benefit from and be suitable for the work of the producer.

6. The need to coordinate and consolidate the goal and policy of production groups and have a united professional conception.

7. The need to transmit information and the substance of letters and decisions adopted by officials by managers who enjoy the support of production groups to all members of groups in a manner where individuals and producers will be properly and clearly kept aware of the course of matters and decisionmaking.

8. The need permanently to exchange views regarding the mode of activity of the producer and production groups and the frank, unvarnished reflection of issues, problems and lack of coordination in a general session of producers.

9. The need to establish the point that producers not only have no choice but to work but also are very interested in their work and their profession.

10. The need to determine the rank and status of producers in accordance with basic logical criteria and rules and to avoid calling people directors if they possess the conditions necessary for that.

11. The need to choose a proper, careful position regarding problems, in the hope of not losing the antenna, on grounds that it is a cultural, social channel and channel for providing religion for the society, the people and the revolution.

/Signed/ Movie producers of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Big Settlement for Soviet-Afghan Border

Tehran BANDAD in Persian 15 July 80 p 4

Dr Hasan Ghaffuri, the governor general of Khorasan, who recently made a visit to the northern cities of the province, described the objective of his trip as follows after his return in an interview with PARS NEWS AGENCY's correspondent:

"This time my trip to places in Khorasan was to towns to which I had not yet gone. On this basis, I made a visit to Bajgiran and Darregaz. Unfortunately, there was not adequate opportunity for me to visit other areas." The governor general of Khorasan added, "In the visit to the town of Darregaz, I observed that this area is very backward. The financial situation of the people in this town and its outlying areas is poor. The lack of roads and doctors was one of their problems; of course I talked to the minister of roads by telephone about the Darregaz road and he promised that he would take measures with respect to constructing a new road for Darregaz." Regarding this area's budget, Dr Ghaffuri said, "Some credits have been set aside for necessary expenditures for rural roads."

The governor general of Khorasan was asked about frozen meat and the prices of fresh meat in the districts and said "We have talked with the National Meat Organization and they promised us that they would provide meat for Khorasan. About 300 tons of frozen and fresh meat are on their way and will soon reach Mashhad. Following that, frozen meat will be imported from foreign countries and will also be placed at the disposal of Khorasan."

The governor general of Khorasan then declared his views regarding the purge of departments and said, "The purge has always been my heart's desire and I have wanted to carry it out most intensely. Unfortunately, there were some problems; these problems have disappeared, with the emam's latest decree. The eviction of 100 people from departments is not a great deal. For example, if 29 people have been purged from the mayor's office, which has more than 4,000 office workers and laborers, that means that less than one one hundredth of the workers have been purged. One can accept the fact that 100 workers are not revolutionary and are not of use to

society. The work of Safa'i, the supervisor of the purge, has my 100 per cent support, the assignment of this job has been given him by me myself and I support his work in regard to the purging of departments." He added, "The people who have been removed from the departments were not removed just by having Mr Safa'i make the decision; the members of the purge committees had carefully investigated the workers' files in advance, and issued the purge verdicts; many of these workers' verdicts are sent to Tehran and approved, and then documents and evidence is placed entirely at Mr Safa'i's disposal, and he proceeds in accordance with the documents and verdicts issued. More than 290 hours of work had previously gone into the investigation into the verdicts on the municipality employees and investigation of the files.

"Regarding the expulsion of the financial affairs head of the municipality, who was expelled under his glass with a 'no' vote by the Islamic republic, I should state that he was not just expelled over this subject; I must state that he had other evidence and the purge committee expelled him in accordance with that evidence."

A question was asked about the resignation of the mayor of Mashhad. The governor general of Khorasan stated, "The mayor of Mashhad gave me his resignation as a protest against the purge of employees. Of course we are not keeping anyone in administrative work by force. We believe that if people who believe in the revolution are also expelled, they can work, I have told them that resignation in this field is the easiest thing and I said that we have a duty before the revolution, have undertaken a responsibility and cannot unburden ourselves of the responsibility.

"Our blood and flesh and skin are indebted to the revolution and we must work with all our being for the revolution. Therefore resignation, for someone who believes in the revolution, is not at all at issue, and if someone feels a commitment--someone who has deep affection for the revolution, the country and the imam--then naturally he cannot resign. I felt that there was an aspect of reaction in the mayor's resignation and that was cleared up in the conversation I had with him."

The question was raised about the council to which people who protest against verdicts issued by the purge committee must refer. Dr Ghaffuri, the governor general of Khorasan, replied that people who are expelled will naturally protest, if the individual protest is documented it will be investigated again in a purge committee, and the final result will be announced to the person protesting.

Regarding his trip to Khangiran, the governor general of Khorasan stated, "Recently I made a visit to the great gas transmission facilities in Khangiran. This visit was important from several angles. One was the construction of a big town next to Sarakhs; the second is that the people should know how much work has been accomplished after the revolution; contrary to all the rumors which the counterrevolution is spreading, the

the construction and gas transmission work has made great rapid progress.

"Another matter which was raised in Sarakhs was that a number of profiteers planted some trees in the surrounding lands which were part of the reserved lands, lands for stabilizing sand. The government spent millions of tomans on this land and unfortunately some profiteers and opportunists destroyed the plants in these regions and pillaged the land after the revolution. The order was given that this counterrevolutionary activity was to be severely prevented because if it continued the moving sand would come to the Khangiran gas area and in addition big losses would be inflicted on the region, and that would also entail millions of tomans in losses to the treasury."

Network of Small Power Stations

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 7 Jul 80 p 1

Yesterday morning a conference on small hydroelectric power plants was held in the Ministry of Power auditorium with Eng Riazi, undersecretary for electric surveillance and planning affairs of the ministry, university professors, engineers, technicians, senior electrical workers and proprietors of the nation's factories.

At this conference, Eng Riazi stated: "The issues which are being raised in this conference have very great importance for the country, not just because the people of rural areas benefit from energy from small hydroelectric power plants but also because mankind will be faced with an energy shortage in the near future. Therefore, what mankind should be pursuing is the use of renewable energy."

The undersecretary of power said, "Since the rural areas and villages in our country are remote from one another and have low consumption, the use of small hydroelectric power /plants/ will be very beneficial and will not entail very large production and transmission costs."

In another part of his talk, Eng Riazi said, "We have become the heirs of a system which we are compelled to perpetuate. This is the interconnected overall electric system. Perhaps if attention had been given to Iran's geographic situation many of the interconnected systems would not have been necessary." At the conclusion of his statement, he added, "Small hydroelectric power plants have many advantages. Among them is their technological simplicity; if we proceed toward the simplicity of problems and make strides toward intermediate, uncomplicated technology, the solution of problems will be easier for us. In another area, the fact that the problem is small and the fact that the work of centralization in activities is broken down from the social standpoint creates greater sympathy for people who are responsible; this in itself is a field for self-sufficiency and one can understand people better through decentralization."

At this conference Eng Bakhtiari, general manager of electricity for the country's rural areas, also stated: "The purpose in carrying out the small hydroelectric power plant project is to benefit from existing abilities, especially in the mountainous areas, and bring a simple energy industry to those areas."

This conference will continue for 2 days and will investigate and present techniques regarding the country's water sources in rural areas, plans to use water and wind power, the role of small hydroelectric power plants in the nation's economy, and hydroelectric power and its role in the rural setting.

Increased Imports From Britain

Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 15 Jul 80 p 3

In spite of the economic boycott of Iran by America, British cargo vessels are constantly bringing commercial goods to Iranian destinations. In the first 5 months of 1980, Britain's exports to Iran totalled \$400 million doubling as compared with the corresponding period of 1979. According to British shipping authorities, the exports of British goods to Iran have not been cut off since the American economic boycott was declared.

The F. G. Hammond International Company has confirmed the Davis Turner report to the effect that the economic boycott of Iran has created no difficulties for exporters of British goods. Other member countries of the European Common Market have made use of British companies to export goods to Iran.

The Hammond International shipping company has taken into account emergency plans for the transport of European goods to Iran in the event new commercial restrictions are imposed on Iran. Every week this company sends six large cargo trailers to English ports to transport cargoes to Iran. In the Persian Gulf area, merchants and shipping companies sent many cargoes in the past weeks to Iran in the form of re-exports. According to official statistics of the port of Dubai, the export of goods to Iran in April 1980 increased to \$29.6 million. The volume of actual exports from this port was several times greater. Goods like refrigerators, washing machines, electrical wire and electrical and electronic equipment are sent by air and sea to Iran.

Rice is Dubai's most important re-export commodity to Iran and its price is \$600 per ton. Following broadcast of the news bearing on the purchase of sugar from the Soviet Union, the port of Dubai was filled with sugar products.

Similarly, the re-export of goods from Kuwait to Iran is increasing and commodities like video cassettes and powdered milk are continuously arriving at the ports of Abadan and Khorramshahr.

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IRAN AIR TO INCREASE DOMESTIC, INTERNATIONAL FLIGHTS

Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian /1 Jul 80 p 16

[Article: "Domestic and International Iran Air Flights to Increase"]

[Text] Baku--The number of Iran Air passengers going outside the country has fallen off by 20 percent. If government policy and tourist travel should so require, Iran Air could fly to Russia and other socialist countries. Despite safety problems due to spare parts shortages, Iran Air exceeds international safety standards.

Doctor Seyyed Kafahani, Assistant Director of National Iranian Airlines, while announcing these matters, said concerning the current condition of National Iranian Airlines: In view of the political, social, and economic changes that have taken place in the country and their causes, one of them the percentage reduction of passengers, which has dropped off by 20 percent in comparison to previous years, and another the negative propaganda in circulation concerning this organization, it must be said: This company, despite spare parts shortages and the numerous problems in obtaining them, exceeds international safety standards. The Iran Air Assistant Director said: Now, according to a plan that has been worked out, we will bring foodstuffs, meat and medicine directly into the country that were previously imported by other organizations. We will take steps so that by the end of next week the first air freight flights to China will begin. Concerning domestic and international flights and causes for Iran Air delays, he said: According to anticipated schedules, we will increase domestic and especially international flights as required by government policy. There are no obstacles to tourism and passenger travel to Russia and socialist countries as far as Iran Air is concerned. Studies are now being prepared regarding Libya and Algeria. As for Iran Air delays, it must be said that since we are confronted with customs control and passenger checks because of revolutionary conditions, we have no control over this. We carry out our schedule on time. Iran Air Assistant Director, concerning the organization's budget, said: Iran Air's budget exceeds 20 billion rials. This budget is due to the loss of domestic flights and ticket prices which have not changed for 8 years.

Recently it has been proposed to increase the price of domestic tickets by 75 percent, which was opposed by Commission Number Two of the Revolutionary Council and turned over to the Minister of Roads and Transport for a decision.) On the other hand, because of the drop in foreign travel, the budget of this organization has dropped 20 percent every year.

Obtaining Spare Parts

Concerning the obtaining of spare parts, Iran Air's Assistant Director said: Unfortunately America will not let us have spare parts under any circumstances. We will try to alleviate our spare parts shortage through other companies.

Concerning the purging of Iran Air, he said: The rules for purging this organization, as for other government administrations, are contained in a circular distributed by the Revolutionary Council. Our goal in purging Iran Air is to establish a healthy atmosphere. So far around 200-300 people have been purged from this organization and purges will continue.

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LEBANESE DEPUTY AND SHI'ITE LEADER DISCUSSES SITUATION

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 24 May 80 pp 28-30

[Interview with Kazim al-Khalil by As'ad Haydar in Paris: "Kazim al-Khalil Says, 'I Succeeded in Reaching Agreement Between Lebanese Front and Resistance;' " date not given]

[Text] This interview with Kazim al-Khalil, current deputy, former minister and former vice president of the National Liberal Party, which is headed by former president Camille Sham'un, began with a discussion of his memoirs. Kazim al-Khalil insists that he is "not a historian." He does not, therefore, "chronicle political events, but rather political circumstances which he has experienced in his life." This, however, does not prevent him from emphasizing the importance of what he writes, especially since he began his political life during the administration of the Turks, lived through all the stages of the creation of Lebanon, and took part in national decisions until the recent war broke out. Al-Khalil affirms that the information he has about the reasons and the circumstances for the civil war are far-reaching and delicate, but that the time for publishing them has not yet come, because "it may do more harm than good." However, when the time does come, he will make this information public. Kazim al-Khalil appears from his conversation to be a sophisticated Lebanese politician who inevitably gets involved in every issue, and remains uncommitted to anything but the bonds of his friendship with the former president Sham'un. When he has difficulty with a question, he resorts to saying, "Sir," to give himself time to catch his breath and find a way out without offending the questioner. But none of this prevents al-Khalil from tripping into contradictory situations due to his former commitment to the National Liberal Party, and his current suspension of this commitment to devote himself to the problem of south Lebanon.

We had this interview in Paris where al-Khalil was recuperating in the home of his daughter, Maha al-Shalabi, following a recent surgical operation.

[Question] Do you think that Lebanon will be able to get out of the long predicament it has been experiencing, or has it entered the stage of despair?

[Answer] There is no doubt that Lebanon will get out of its predicament, but I am still pessimistic. Emerging from the tragedies which Lebanon has been experiencing is no easy matter. I do not believe there is anyone in the whole world who can say when Lebanon will be able to get out of its predicament. Not even the conspirators can determine when deliverance will come about. Why is this so? It is because the crises are occurring one after the other like a nuclear chain reaction.

There is also no doubt that the main lines of the conspiracy were drawn up by some of the big powers before the disturbances started. [Former] U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger was one of the chief planners. He can be described as the author of the idea and the plan [which was formulated] in agreement with Israel. But the actors on the stage of the conspiracy were the Arab countries, and this is very unfortunate. We, the Arabs, were tools or actors on the stage of the conspiracy, performing in one scene after the other. What is even more unfortunate is the fact that not only did a large segment of Lebanese citizens serve as accessories to this plan, but they also persuaded others to become accessories. All these matters were among the basic factors that brought us to the current situation.

[Question] Why do we always blame the foreigners? To say that the United States, Kissinger and Israel are behind the conspiracy is a familiar story. The question is what is the Lebanese role in the war?

[Answer] A large group of Lebanese citizens became tools for carrying out the conspiracy; some of them were direct accessories. It is the residents of south Lebanon who will pay the price.

The events of Lebanon have established a foundation for bringing an end to the Palestinian question. The purpose of these events was to settle the Palestinians outside Palestinian territory, in Lebanon, and to give them Lebanon as a country or a national homeland instead of their Palestinian homeland. Israel will have purchased the West Bank and Gaza, the homeland of the Palestinians, and will have paid the price for it out of someone else's purse--Lebanon's. All this was the result of an agreement between Israel and Kissinger, in spite of the fact that Israel used to pretend that its aid to the Christians was a service to them.

[Question] But the Palestinians have always affirmed their rejection of the resettlement project!

[Answer] We want to believe them. I am hoping that they do not accept this project, but it is basically the Lebanese people, and the residents of south Lebanon in particular, who are rejecting this project. It is my opinion that implementation of the conspiracy will not be easy, because every resident of south Lebanon--woman, man or child--is prepared to die in his home. The residents of south Lebanon are now returning to their homes and their lands; they are not afraid of the bombs of Sa'd Haddad that had caused them to flee. At present, residents of south Lebanon are migrating from the village to the city. When the shelling subsides, the residents of south Lebanon will go back to the village from the city.

[Question] What was the role of some Arab countries? Were they in agreement over the resettlement?

[Answer] They were most certainly in agreement over the resettlement. So far and despite everything that has happened and is happening to the residents of south Lebanon, these [Arab countries] remain aloof, as if the citizens of south Lebanon are not their cousins and are not related to them by the bonds of Arabism.

[Question] In your opinion, did al-Sadat play a role in the conspiracy?

[Answer] At first he did. I do not spare any Arab country. There may be at present some countries that are standing with Lebanon, but they are doing so for their own special objectives.

[Question] With regard to Israel and the Lebanese parties that dealt with it, what were their role? Were they seeking partition?

[Answer] I know what you are driving at with your question. You want to say that the Christian parties dealt with Israel. This is true. President Hafiz al-Asad asked former president Sham'un this question when he was visiting Damascus: "Why did you deal with Israel?" Sham'un told him that day, "Let me ask you this: if you were in our shoes and you were being bombarded from every direction as far as Juniyah, our last stronghold, and you found someone lending you a hand, would you refuse his assistance?" Yet, no one can say that this cooperation has been close after the crisis of the war was over.

[Question] But even after the stage of fear came to an end, there were Lebanese parties, or at least one Lebanese party, that is still cooperating with Israel. This is what former president Franjiyyah is affirming.

[Answer] As far as I know, and I believe I am one of the politicians who understands Lebanese politics, cooperation with Israel has not gone beyond military cooperation. I know of no political agreement.

[Question] It is known that Sa'd Haddad is a tool in the hands of Israel.

[He interrupted] He is Israel's man.

[Question] Some Lebanese parties, chiefly former president Sham'un are nevertheless finding justifications for Haddad to remove the charge of treason from him. How do you explain that?

[Answer] Sir, we were living under a truce in Lebanon. The truce was being observed; we were not firing at them, and they were not firing at us. Israel is saying that we renounced the truce, because we signed the Cairo Agreement which allowed the Palestinians to attack Israel. Israel is declaring, therefore, that it is free to take action. Therefore, it cooperated with Sa'd Haddad, because it did not want to enter into a direct confrontation. Sa'd Haddad is a Lebanese citizen; he says he is a Lebanese citizen. Until a few months ago, he was still receiving his salary from the Lebanese treasury. He is still saying that he is a Lebanese soldier, and that he is willing to join the Lebanese army. Based on my information, an officer in the Lebanese army was sent [by Haddad] 2 months ago to the Lebanese command to notify it that Sa'd Haddad was prepared to place himself under the command of any military division that the army would send, and that he would take orders from it. It is certain that the Lebanese command did not believe what was in Haddad's message. The officer who contacted Haddad and carried the message was imprisoned. Without mentioning names, [let me say] that the officer is well-known and that he is a Moslem.

[Question] The basic question is still unanswered. What you are saying are justifications of Israel, not of former president Sham'un or the Lebanese Front.

[Answer] It is not proper to cooperate with the Israeli enemy. I do not believe in justifying that, even if others did.

[Question] You have recently suspended your activities in the National Liberal Party to serve the Shi'ite sect as you stated. Did this take place in agreement with former president Sham'un or was this done on your personal initiative?

[Answer] This was done on my own personal initiative. Former president Sham'un was interested in seeing me continue my activities in the party, but I found that the interests of the Shi'ites--and I regret to say that Lebanon is founded on sectarian activities--required this. It is my opinion that the Shi'ite sect will be the one that will suffer and the one that will pay the price for the entire Palestinian problem. Therefore, I stood with my region, not only with my sect. Suspending my activities in the party was in the interests of the south, because there are sects in the south other than the Shi'ite.

[Question] With whom will you coordinate your activities? Will you work with the Supreme Shi'ite Islamic Council, with the Amal Movement or will you work independently?

[Answer] I will work anywhere for the interests of the sect. I will work with anyone who I believe has sincere intentions and conducts himself well in the service of the south. The disaster is universal: it includes the Sunnis and the Christians, just as it includes the Shi'ites. When we fight the Israeli enemy, we fight him on behalf of all.

I support the Amal Movement, because of its sound actions. I am advocating supporting it, strengthening it and helping it by all means. As far as the Shi'ite Council is concerned, the fact is that there was a time when I saw some flaws in Mr Musa al-Sadr. But these flaws do not include the council of its conduct, especially since those who are now in charge of the business of the council are people we love and respect and have full confidence in.

[Question] Could you not have served the south through the National Liberal Party?

[Answer] I found that I can serve the south more outside the party. As you know the prevailing idea is that the National Liberal Party is a Christian party and I am a Moslem. This thwarted my activity.

[Question] One of the leaders of the Lebanese Front has recently stated that the losses of the Christians in the Christian war of attrition were greater than their losses in the 2-Years War. What are the reasons for the explosion of conditions between the Liberals and the Phalangists?

[Answer] I do not know how accurate this statement is, but this statement is a gross exaggeration. However, if we are talking about a moral loss, then the statement is realistic. The struggle between the Phalangists and the Liberals is not a recent one; it has been a long struggle, and it goes back to the fact that they vied for the leadership of the Maronite sect. But the source of events at present is the infrastructure and not the top. For example, one family that hates the Phalangists joins the Liberals and vice versa. On the other hand there are several parties that want to push the two parties into a conflict. They have, therefore, introduced their destructive elements into the two parties. Thus conflict occurs in the infrastructure and not at the top. As soon as it occurs, however, leaders meet immediately and solve the dispute.

[Question] The question that remains unanswered is this: as long as there are mutual feelings at the top, why are these feelings not reflected in the infrastructure? What are the secret reasons behind this?

[Answer] There are tribal and family disputes in every village. Each group has now joined a party and the old disputes have assumed a new appearance.

[Question] But the political situation in Mount Lebanon is no longer subject to such assumptions, especially since the party and military structures of both parties go beyond the family and the tribe. To dot the i's and cross the t's, let us say that the circles of Sham'un are accusing the Phalangists of trying to dominate Mount Lebanon. It is for this reason that there is talk about the fact that former president Sham'un is prepared to go back to Dayr al-Qamar.

[Answer] There is no doubt that the two sides have a party structure, but... (Here, Mr. Kazim al-Khalil turned off the recorder. He made statements which we cannot disclose, and did not go beyond the underlying assumptions of the question).

[Question] What about the Phalangists war and the (renegade) forces?

[Answer] It is difficult to wipe out what happened between the Phalangists and Franjiyyah. Former president Franjiyyah is convinced that the Phalangists killed his son, and other is now blood between them. Former president Franjiyyah is saying, "Even if I were to forget the blood of my son, I cannot forget the blood of the little innocent girl or the blood of the 30 people from Zgharta." It is for this reason that I find it difficult to wipe out the dispute between them. This is what led me to avoid interfering. You know that I did intervene before the death of Tony Franjiyyah, and I had several meetings with all the parties. I was able to put an end to the reasons for the dispute. I had set a date with them for eliminating the dispute, but the events were faster than I was, and we had our last meeting 48 hours before Tony was killed.

[Question] Talks about a national accord have been going on since 1978. You had presented a reconciliation program that became known as the 13-point program. President Sarkis also outlined his view of the reconciliation in his recent message, but this reconciliation has not gone into practical application yet. Why is that?

[Answer] It was in 1976 that I began working for the reconciliation. In Damascus we agreed on basic principles. At that time President al-Asad told me, "Syria has more land than it needs. It does not want Lebanon. It only wants to build our mutual relations on sound principles." However, the operation did not continue for reasons and motives that need not be mentioned now. In 1978 I met with Nasri al-Ma'luf and the late Bahij Taqiy al-Din during a luncheon hosted by the minister of foreign affairs at the time. We wrote down the points of the agreement afterwards. But putting down matters on paper was not enough. To achieve agreement principles and premises must be established. It is easy to destroy, but it is difficult to rebuild, and there are parties that are always trying to destroy what has been built.

[Question] It is being said that the militias are behind preventing the reconciliation.

[Answer] No. This is one of the factors, but the chaos is the result of more extensive measures. During my meeting with President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Huss in the course of the deliberations, I did not discuss the question of the reconciliation because I do not believe in it. And I told the president that.

But my discussion with Sarkis and al-Huss dealt with matters that come before reconciliation, matters that we can solve and work at. These are matters which can bring about the relaxation [of tensions] and achieve reconciliations. I told the president, "You are saying that Lebanese conditions are tied to the Middle East question and that whenever the Middle East question is solved the problem [in Lebanon] will be solved. I think otherwise, but I am asking your excellencies, Mr President and Mr Prime Minister, what is the relationship between the Middle East question and the suspension of operations in the port, where a worker is shot at as soon as he enters the port area? What is the relationship between the Middle East question and the war in the business district? We all know that the gunfire there is between "phony gunmen" who have been carrying weapons in the district for 2 years. No one kills anybody, and no one achieves victory over anybody. What is the relationship between the Middle East question and closing the old Saïda road. Remove these military shows and the roadblocks; this is how people will be reassured.

Yes, we do have a question of Palestinian presence that is related to the question of the Middle East. At the present time, no one is against this presence. I achieved reconciliation between the PLO and the Lebanese Front based on the fact that the Front accepts the presence of the Palestinians on Lebanese territory until their question is resolved.

[Question] Did the front agree to an armed presence or to a political presence?

[Answer] It is not necessary for the Palestinian presence to be armed, as long as we accept their presence. We hide our weapons, and they hide theirs, and we go back to normal life. The Christians and the Palestinians alike accepted this. The dialogue came to this point and stopped, but communications are continuing even after Abu 'Ammar [nickname of Yasir 'Arafat] sent Maj Midhat to congratulate former president Sham'un on his safety.

[Question] Was the dialogue taking place between the liberation organization and former president Sham'un, or is it with the Lebanese Front as a front?

[Answer] The dialogue took place with the Lebanese Front as a front, by the Palestinian leaders Abu 'Ammar, Abu Ayyad, Abu al-Za'im and Hani al-Hasan.

[Question] Did the Palestinians place certain conditions on the dialogue?

[Answer] The Palestinians accepted the premise of their temporary presence until their question is solved. They affirmed that they do not want to resettle in Lebanon, and that they would not take all of Lebanon in exchange for one inch of Palestine.

[Question] Did the front believe everything the Palestinians said?

[Answer] Yes, and this is why former president Sham'un made his statement about the Palestinian presence.

[Question] Can a serious step be taken towards national reconciliation?

[Answer] I am not convinced that the reconciliation effort will achieve any result at present.

[Question] Is the proclamation of a national coalition government headed by Prime Minister Karami being advocated now?

[Answer] I do not think this is a serious effort.

[Question] What is the purpose of proposing it then?

[Answer] It is being proposed as a diversion!

[Question] The Lebanese Front is still proclaiming that the dialogue must take place with the traditional Moslem leaders, and that there can be no dialogue with others!

[Answer] Reconciliation is to take place with everybody, and all parties must be represented. This means all effective factions. Therefore, it is not possible for every person who gets together 50 fighters to determine the destiny of the country, nor can every person who lost his power during the war be disregarded in the reconciliation.

[Question] What is the role of the National Lebanese Movement in the reconciliation?

[Answer] The National Lebanese Movement had a large number of members before the war. They played their role before the war, and they still have a role in the reconciliation. They are Lebanese citizens; they have a political view that is different from mine. However, this does not mean that I do not respect their point of view. We are living in a democratic country, and each one of us has the right to express his opinion.

[Question] What is the role of the army and what has become of its structure?

[Answer] I am one of those people who believe that the Lebanese army can now establish the peace.

I have discussed this subject several times with the president and with the minister of defense. They are saying that the army has not met all rebuilding requirements and I am saying the opposite. In my last meeting with President Sarkis I told him that the army can go into south Lebanon, and that if it went, all the people of Lebanon will support it.

[Question] But if the army did go into south Lebanon, it may clash with the Israelis!

[Answer] No one can plan the destiny of his country on the basis of the term, maybe. This is irrelevant in politics. I have to do my duty. Afterwards, if the army were to clash with the Israelis, this would be a natural matter. Armies are established to clash with everyone that attacks them or prevents them from carrying out their duties. Armies were established to kill and to be killed and not to sit in barracks.

[Question] But information indicates that Israel will not tolerate more than 1,500 soldiers in south Lebanon, including the soldiers of Sa'd Haddad. How then will the army go into the south?

[Answer] It is true that the provisions of the truce would not allow the presence of more than 1,500 soldiers, but this concerns the borders, not the south. There is a great difference between the borders and south Lebanon.

[Question] Let us suppose that the army decided to accept your opinion. Does the army have the capability of going into south Lebanon?

[Answer] We now have an army of 25,000 soldiers whose training is superior to that of all the forces and the militias that are fighting at present.

[Question] Why then doesn't the Lebanese army impose its authority and establish order in the Lebanese regions before going into south Lebanon and clashing with the Israelis?

[Answer] The Lebanese army can guarantee order and establish security in the Lebanese regions, and the countries of the world would support it. But President Sarkis has a special point of view. He is slowing down matters, and he is saying that we must wait until the army brings all its capabilities up to standard.

[Question] Will the army complete its capabilities after the term of President Sarkis?

[Answer] Let the president answer this question, but I repeat that I do not believe so. I believe that the Lebanese army lacks nothing but political resolve.

[Question] How do you view Lebanese-Syrian relations?

[Answer] Lebanese-Syrian relations must be at their best. We have vast common borders, and we must establish our relations on sound principles. I am one of those who prefers a close neighbor to a faraway brother. Everything that guarantees the interests of our two countries on all the political, economic and military levels must be secured. It is in the interests of Lebanon that it have no disagreements with Syria.

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SITUATION IN SOUTH LEBANON ANALYZED

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[Article by Ghassan Bayram: "Israel Prepares for Major Military Effort in South; Tel Aviv Asking for Political Payoff in Return for Reviving Truce Agreement with Lebanon; Sa'd Haddad Calls for Expulsion of Truce Observers"]

[Text] In its latest report sent to UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim, the command of the UN observers in south Lebanon warned that Israel was preparing for a major military effort in some regions of the south, especially those where there were large concentrations of Palestinians.

The report which was sent to the UN secretary general in this regard was based on a series of indicators and stated factors that became evident in the military preparations that Israel has been carrying out. Israel has recently prepared for these activities with several reconnaissance measures it carried out from the air and from the sea.

This report indicated that these measures were abnormal and unusual and that they clearly indicated preparations were being made for a major military landing in some region in south Lebanon where the Israeli force would not be subjected to a direct confrontation with the UN emergency forces.

It was in the light of this information that the secretary general began taking diplomatic action whose purpose was to intercept such major military operations on the part of Israel, since such operations would increase the tension [in the area] and would push the situation again towards the brink of an explosion in the area.

It is being said that Waldheim's efforts focused primarily on the United States of America and some West European countries through the consultations he had with the permanent representatives of these countries at the United Nations.

The secretary general's actions aroused the resentment in the Israeli government which accused the UN observers of spying on Israel and revealing its military actions against its enemies in the area to its enemies and

especially the Palestinians. Thereupon Israel began attacking those UN observers through the militias of Sa'd Haddad. Its objective was to do away with these observation points which had been established in accordance with the Lebanese-Israeli Truce Agreement that was concluded in 1949.

The most recent such attack to which the UN observation forces were subjected was one in which a prominent UN officer was kidnapped on the pretext that he had insulted Sa'd Haddad and his militias. Major attempts to secure his release were made, and these were carried out directly by Gen Erskine, the commander of the UN emergency forces in south Lebanon.

In the context of these efforts that were being made Sa'd Haddad requested that the truce observation points which had been staffed by UN observers since 1949 be removed. Haddad informed the command of the UN forces that it was necessary to remove these posts and to recall the observers because the only justification for their presence was to serve the Palestinians and because their continued presence there would keep them subject to constant danger. There was no state of war between Israel and the state of Free Lebanon--he was referring to his state--requiring the presence of a truce agreement and truce observers.

Responsible sources in the command of the UN forces have revealed that removal of the truce observation posts in south Lebanon has become one of Israel's principal objectives at the present time. [This objective is being sought] for the purpose of achieving two principal goals:

First, to scuttle the truce agreement with Lebanon once and for all and to repeal this international document with which Lebanon has always armed itself in the United Nations and in the Security Council in particular, and on the international scene in general.

Second, to remove the UN observers who have become a nuisance in Israel's point of view, revealing the military actions it carries out in the area.

Israel attempted efforts in this regard to intercept in a practical way the efforts that the UN secretary general had begun with Israel to revive the truce agreement between it and Lebanon so as to implement the recent Security Council resolution which stipulated that the revival of the Truce Agreement was necessary. The resolution had charged Dr Waldheim with this mission.

A report received by Lebanese sources about the communications of the UN secretary general in this regard stated that Dr Waldheim had carried out intensive negotiations with Israel and that he had exchanged several pieces of correspondence with it regarding implementing the Security Council resolution which stipulates the revival of the Truce Agreement and the return of the joint Lebanese-Israeli Truce Committee to its regular meetings to look for a solution to the existing problems between the two countries.

This report affirmed Dr Waldheim's failure to achieve a result with Israel in this regard because of Israel's refusal to revive the truce agreement with Lebanon. Israel considered Lebanon in violation of this agreement when it allowed the Palestinian resistance to establish a presence in south Lebanon in accordance with what is called the Cairo Agreement. Israel considered the agreement [between it and Lebanon] null and void after the developments in the situation in the south.

But the information that was included in this report indicated that Israel was trying to get an exorbitant political payoff from Lebanon in return for agreeing to revive the truce agreement with it.

The UN secretary general and his senior aides came to this conclusion from the conditions which Israel had dictated. All of these conditions pointed to the direction of dragging Lebanon into political negotiations with Israel. These negotiations would deal with the various circumstances of the relations between the two countries and, eventually, the future of security and political cooperation between them. Such negotiations would pave the way for a peace treaty in the future that resembles the treaty which Israel signed with Egypt.

To confirm the accuracy of this deduction the information that the UN secretary general sent included that Israel had agreed in principal to the revival of the Truce Committee provided that the committee hold its regular meetings on the level of the minister of defense or the commander of the army.

In his communications with the Lebanese government the UN secretary general affirmed that despite the failure of his approach to Israel, he will not stop [his efforts]. The secretary general emphasized that he would continue taking action in this direction on every scene and even if he did not achieve practical results, he would have at least continued to register an international position which considers the truce agreement to be operative and regards the internationally recognized borders [between Israel and Lebanon] as the legal borders and not those which Israel is claiming or seeking.

At any rate Lebanese officials consider an invitation to Israel to hold Truce Committee meetings on the level of defense ministers and commanders of the Lebanese and the Israeli army to be nothing new. [They know that] this has been an old objective that Israel has been after for a long time through the United States of America or directly. Washington had adopted this proposal and had presented it indirectly when it presented its initiative to invite the concerned parties in south Lebanon to hold direct talks. Washington did in fact propose this idea in passing during the recent visit of the commander of the Lebanese army Gen Victor Khuri to the United States of America. This proposal was made when a senior official in the U.S. Defense Department asked Gen Khuri about the obstacles that prevented the Truce Committee from holding meetings on the level of an army commander or a minister of defense.

From the beginning the circumstances that had led Lebanon to reject these ideas and to pass them by without pausing to consider them were the same that recently made Lebanon not pause to consider this suggestion. Dr Waldt understands this well. Therefore, when the Israeli proposal was sent to him, he viewed it as a sort of aggravation and a disabling factor as well as an indication that Israel did not want to help in implementing any of the resolutions that were issued by the Security Council regarding the situation in south Lebanon.

A new stage in the negotiations between Lebanon and the secretariat general of the United Nations has begun. The purpose of this new stage is to prepare for and to coordinate the meeting that will be convened by the UN Security Council next June to look into extending the mandate of the UN emergency forces in south Lebanon. Their current term expires on 19 June.

The Lebanese government will try this time, just as it did in the past, to make the extension of the emergency forces not a routine extension. It will rather make an effort to have the new resolution include new capabilities that would help the forces implement the Security Council resolutions and enable the UN forces to carry out their missions.

General Erskine, the commander of the UN forces in south Lebanon held talks last Thursday with the prime minister of the Lebanese government, Dr Salim al-Huss and with the commander of the army, Gen Victor Khuri.

These talks included a review of the prevailing military conditions in the south and the continued Israeli escalation in the area. They included (a review of) the condition of the UN force and the difficulties that it is facing. These are tremendous difficulties, as Dr Waldheim described them in the statements he made last week in the British capital.

The question of sending the Lebanese army into south Lebanon was raised again in these talks. And here the discussion came to an end around two formulas: the first formula was that a force from the army would come into the south and take up an independent position where it would be ready to advance to the border region when it becomes possible for the UN force to move into the border strip region.

However, several warnings emerged after fears were expressed that the area where the Lebanese army force will be located may become subjected to non-stop bombardment from Israel, from the forces of Sa'd Haddad and from everyone who does not want the legitimate Lebanese army in south Lebanon.

To heed these warnings the Lebanese side proposed that the Lebanese force that would go into the south be distributed over the areas where the UN forces are stationed, just as the first army battalion had done last year. But the command of the UN force considered the distribution of the new battalion in the areas of the UN forces to be useless because their presence would remain symbolic and would also prevent the presence of the first army battalion.

Despite this rapprochement in points of view, which will ultimately not be an obstacle for the army's move into south Lebanon, [nothing was resolved]. This is because the basic obstacles that are still there (involve the question of) how can the army be sent into south Lebanon and how can it be distributed there in an effective manner. This is a problem that is being tackled and dealt with with the Palestinian resistance and the National Movement. Accordingly, these obstacles exist as a result of Israel's refusal to allow the UN forces to enter the border strip so as to enable the Lebanese army afterwards to catch up with them and to station itself along the border strip and replace the forces of Sa'd Haddad.

It is the same vicious circle. Ever since the UN Security Council passed its first resolution to send emergency forces into south Lebanon and ever since the question of sending the legitimate Lebanese army into south Lebanon has been under discussion, the obstacles have remained the same. It is this that creates the total agreement between the Lebanese government and the secretariat general of the United Nations on the basis of the fact that the problem of south Lebanon is primarily a political problem and that it is related and tied to the Arab-Israeli crisis.

The prevailing feeling among Lebanese officials is that one must not count much on the U.S. role at the next Security Council meeting, because the U.S. role will not go beyond the mere approval of an extension for the UN forces. The United States will not go beyond that, because of the same elections related circumstances that revealed in the last meeting of the Security Council that the United States was not prepared to exert any pressure on Israel unless that pressure was in the context of the continuation of the UN forces and of not launching attacks against them. Consequently, the United States would not be prepared to vote for any condemnation of Israel or for penalties against it.

This Lebanese feeling which is critical of the U.S. role makes Lebanon focus its actions now on [the following]:

First, Lebanon will concentrate on persuading Dr Waldheim that the report he is going to submit to the Security Council must include an open condemnation of Israel. It must hold Israel responsible for the failure to implement the resolutions of the Security Council and for impeding the mission of the UN forces.

Second, [Lebanon will persuade] the secretary general that his report must focus on showing the problem of south Lebanon as a complex political problem because of its ties to the Middle East crisis. If the interactions in the situation in South Lebanon continued on a military level, such interactions would threaten the destruction of Lebanon as an entity and as a government, and they would threaten the outbreak of a new war in the area. Heeding these serious warnings would make it inevitable that a formula would be achieved to make the situation in the south bearable until a formula for a solution to the crisis in the area is achieved.

Third, Lebanon will continue all previous support given to the 1981 Israeli initiative government and to the United Arab Emirates and will use all the areas of Lebanon and avoid the collapse of the Lebanese unity which, appears to have become a target for the projects that are being discussed, especially within the Bush-David framework. (These projects seek the passage of solutions to the crisis in the area at the expense of Lebanon.)

Fourth, Lebanon will be sharing information on the countries that are participating in the U.N. Order in South Lebanon after these countries considered themselves concerned with the situation in south Lebanon. The political and geographical identities of each one of these countries make them constitute a political pressure force on the international scene from which Lebanon may benefit.

Fifth, Lebanon will subordinate all the role of the Arab countries. At this stage the responsibilities of the Arab countries and their roles in the UN Security Council appear to be several times greater than their capabilities and their roles at previous times.

The previous resolutions were the most recent Arab initiative that had failed to save Lebanon from its problems.

After this recent failure of an Arab solution the Lebanese government has no hope of consulting the Arab countries within because they did not agree to withdraw from it because they believed that there was no hope in the Arab initiative.

Third is in addition to the fact that the Arabs have basically been unable from the very beginning, to control all the attacks and the military actions that Israel has been carrying out in south Lebanon.

In view of this fact it is the opinion of Lebanon that as far as the Arabs have not pursued at least a political role or exert pressure on the international scene that is commensurate to the magnitude of their capabilities and their energies. It is the opinion of Lebanon that it urgently needs this political pressure now at this stage in particular because the next 4 or 5 months that precede the U.N. elections will be critical. They are going to be the most dangerous period for the situation in Lebanon and for its destiny because this is the period during which Israel will have the most freedom from any international restraint or U.S. pressure, and it will inevitably take advantage of this opportunity to implement its basic options or strategies which regarding Lebanon or regarding the crisis of the Arab-Israeli struggle.

The UN secretary general shared this view with the Lebanese government. In his communications with the Lebanese government he did in fact emphasize the necessity of increasing Arab presence in Washington and on the western countries as well as on the UN and in the executive dimension the Israelis have been taking with all the legitimate international restrictions and prohibitions and with the resolutions of the UN Security Council.

There is consensus regarding the danger of Israel's excessive attacks on Lebanon and regarding the danger of the military actions that it is carrying out in preparation for a major military action. But there is some difference in the appraisals that are being made of the long-term and short-term goals that Israel wants to achieve. These appraisals vary from fears of embarking upon a limited war whose purpose would be the military liquidation of the resistance and sending the Palestinians back to the camps as a step towards forcing a settlement on them--and it is here that the possibilities of partitioning Lebanon emerge--and fears that south Lebanon and the Arab countries, and especially Syria, may also be swept and dragged into a limited war to do away with the myth of Arab rejection and opposition for the purpose of promoting the Camp David route.

This disparity in views and in appraisals about what is happening in south Lebanon and what Israel wants to achieve reminds Mr Samir Sanbar, the ISI media official in Lebanon of a Japanese movie he had seen. The movie relates an incident that was witnessed by five people each of whom relates an account of the incident that differs from that of the other.

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COMMANDER OF UN FORCES IN LEBANON INTERVIEWED

Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 31 May 80 pp 27-28

[Interview with Commander of UN Forces in Lebanon by Ghassan Bayram: "Commander of UN Forces in Lebanon Says, 'The Future of South Lebanon Is Tied to the Hot Situation in the Middle East; We Are Facing Difficulties and Problems Wherever We Turn; UN Forces Have Achieved No Progress Towards the Border Strip; I Feel as Though I Am a Resident of South Lebanon'"]

[Text] There is a popular proverb that states that "Anyone who lives with a group of people for 40 days will either become one of them or will leave them."

It seems that Gen Emmanuel Erskine commander of the UN Interim Forces in Lebanon [UNIFIL] is beginning to turn into a resident of south Lebanon. He is suffering from and is being affected by the disasters that are befalling south Lebanon because of the Israeli attacks that have almost become the daily bread for the citizens of this stricken area. He is suffering as a result of the war of attrition that he has been experiencing for over 4 years.

UNIFIL has been in south Lebanon for over 2 years, and it is still in the same situation it was in when it entered the south under the command of Gen Erskine. It was neither able to carry out the mission for which it came in accordance with Security Council resolutions to restore the legitimate Lebanese government to the South, nor was it able to alter or to control the course of the ongoing struggle in that area. This is the struggle that epitomizes the military aspect of the Middle East crisis. Nevertheless the forces remain, and they continue to stay for the basic purpose for which they came, as Gen Erskine says, or at least in order to remain as a barrier preventing the outbreak of a new Arab-Israeli war, as is the common belief in the Arab world and in the rest of the world.

After this long period of being in south Lebanon, a state of friendship began to be established between the members of these UN forces under the command of Gen Erskine and the residents of the southern villages in that area. Even the resident of south Lebanon has begun to view these forces as a temporary alternative to his state; they have become for him not only a

source of security and comfort, but also a recourse to which he can turn to carry out the most important needs of his daily life: providing water and electricity; repairing any damages that may occur; and providing other health and livelihood services.

One senses these matters and feels them when Gen Erskine talks about the reality of the situation in the south when he is asked about the feelings of the residents of south Lebanon and how they are living under the presence of the UN forces.

The commander of the UN forces says, "It would be all right to raise this subject which deals with the condition of the citizen of south Lebanon. This is a subject that is close to my interest and to my heart not only because I am the commander of the UN force, but also because I live and I earn my living with these good people and I feel as though I am one of them. The people of south Lebanon are very poor, and they need help. So far the UN force has been able to fill some of the vacuum in the absence of the state--the actual legitimate authority."

This officer who comes to south Lebanon from Ghana as the commander of the UN force goes on to say: "South Lebanon has been neglected for a long time, and special efforts must now be made to help it so we can talk about immediate, intermediate and long-term support. There are basic matters that must be achieved such as repairing electricity - ensuring a water supply, [building] roads [and providing] schools and other services. We are trying to help in all these areas with the cooperation of the UN agencies such as UNICEF, the WHO and the International Development Association [IDA] and with the cooperation of Lebanese officials whenever possible. We feel that more efforts should be made to facilitate and to ensure services for the people of south Lebanon over the long range. What I think is required for the resident of south Lebanon at this stage is the implementation of a quick policy that would provide him with professional experience and vocational training so he can have a purpose in this life and can feel that he belongs to this land."

Erskine added, "last year, for example, we took part in supervising the baccalaureate examinations. But the question is this: where do these people go when they graduate so they can feel useful and more committed to their homeland and their life would have meaning for them?

"We have faced many difficulties in reviving the civilian administration in south Lebanon and in bringing civil servants from outside the south. No one wanted to come to the south to render public service. Therefore, it may be better to take the resident of south Lebanon and send him for training for civilian missions such as nursing, medical care, architecture and professional engineering. These people would then return and serve in south Lebanon, and their lives would have special meaning. If financial assistance is available, these matters can be achieved quickly. There may also be some thought of finding civilian volunteers from the United Nations who would go to south Lebanon to help in providing services."

Erskine expressed his regret that most of the aid and the contributions were to be found in Beirut and that they hardly reached Sidon. "After Beirut when we travel southward beyond Sidon, we notice that the aspects of daily life become much sparser, and they sometimes are non-existent. Therefore I am making a strong plea to everyone who can lend support and assistance in this area to do so for the south and for the effort to restore the aspects of life there. Even if the UN force were able to carry out its political mission of restoring to the state its actual authority there, if a civilian revival of the south does not take place in the meantime, the problem will recur because the resident of south Lebanon is also looking for life."

For a few moments I almost forgot that it was a foreign officer who was speaking to me. I almost felt that the person who spoke these words was a politician or a leader from south Lebanon. I told Gen Erskine, "As a Lebanese citizen from the south I can only thank you for your sensitivity to the problems of the people of south Lebanon and for your understanding of the conditions and the needs of the people of the south. I also thank you for the efforts you are attempting for south Lebanon along with the members of your troop."

I noticed his face beaming with a smile as he asked me, "Are you from the south?"

I told him, "Yes!"

"He asked again, "Where from?"

I replied, "From a village near Saïda called Qanarit."

He said, "The geographical distance between us is still extensive."

[Question] Do you believe that the cycle of the military struggle or the cycle of the acts of violence will expand until it reaches us?

[Answer] We are hoping that the various parties will respond to us and give us political assistance so that the problem of the south can ultimately be solved.

[Question] It seems that the story is a long one and that you will be with us, General, for a long time. If you are a bachelor, what do you think about marrying [a woman] from south Lebanon since you have so much affection and compassion for the people of south Lebanon?

[Answer] (The general laughed heartily) I believe there are soldiers in the UN forces who married women from south Lebanon.

[Question] Let us go back to the basic subject. Before coming to you I was reading the summary of a report which stated that there had been a scuffle between some members of the UN force and members of the Sa'd Haddad militias.

How do you explain these incidents, these attacks and these provocations which are repeated daily by the forces of Sa'd Haddad against the soldiers of the United Nations?

[Answer] Ever since the beginning of the current term for the mission of the UN forces there have been several provocations on the part of the border militias. Frankly we do not know and we cannot specifically determine the reason for these provocations and the reason for the escalation of the difficulties. There may be a political background to the change in positions, but we are not certain of this. But if there is a political background, this would be unfortunate. Regardless of the political position of the country to which the soldier belongs, he does remain in fact a soldier affiliated with the United Nations and working within the framework of the UN force. We are working as a force under the emblem of the United Nations and with instructions from the United Nations that are objective, impartial and non-biased towards any group.

We also had another problem and that is to bring back the UN observers to the truce observation centers. This effort is continuing. And here too it may be that it is the mission and the role of the observers that are causing such problems at this stage or forcing those problems upon us. But despite these difficulties, we have a task that we must carry out and we will continue the attempt to implement that task regardless of the obstacles.

But we are hoping that there will be cooperation from all parties so that the UN force can carry out its mission which is in the interests of all the groups.

[Question] What I want to say also is that we do not hear, for example, that attacks are being carried out by the Palestinians against the UN forces, nor do we hear of provocations they would carry out against your forces, as is the case with Sa'd Haddad's troops with you.

[Answer] With regard to the armed members of the National Movement which is the ally of the Palestinians, the problem with them is limited and confirmed to a few attempts to infiltrate into the operations area of the UN forces.

Ever since the beginning of this year we have noticed that there have been attempts to infiltrate our operations area. This naturally created new problems for us. About 6 days ago there was a problem in the location of the Fijl force when some armed persons refused to undergo inspection. We were forced to refuse them permission to enter because they were armed. This almost led to a clash, but the matter was settled by means of negotiations.

Three days ago a group tried to enter into our area through the al-Qa'qa'iyah Bridge, and we prevented them from entering. We talked with the group and they went back to the place from which they came.

The fact is that wherever we look, we find problems that assume different forms.

[Question] Dr Waldheim stated a few years ago in London that the UN forces in south Lebanon were facing tremendous difficulties in their mission. Can you explain to us what these difficulties are?

[Answer] The basic problems that we are facing are those that have political proportions.

Ever since 13 June 1978--the date of arrival of the UN forces to the south--the UN forces have not attained any of the progress towards the international borders that they were asked to attain by the Security Council resolutions. So far all the efforts that have been made by the Security Council, by the Secretariat General of the United Nations, by the command of the UN force or by other responsible agencies have not succeeded. Nevertheless, our goal is still to move forward towards the border strip, that is, towards the international borders.

[Question] In the context of what you have recently done to achieve a cease fire, there has been information about a plan that you have to bring about a permanent cease fire in south Lebanon. Do you expect this effort to succeed?

[Answer] When the situation becomes critical, we contact all the local parties; we contact the Palestinians, and we contact Israel to prevent the deterioration of the situation. So far we have succeeded, and we hope that we will continue to calm the situation. We have the means to communicate with all these parties so we can stay informed about the situation. In the difficult cases we have the added effort of the United Nations in New York to support our efforts.

[Question] You are one of the few people who is informed about the reality of the situation in the south and the truth about all the situations. Do you therefore expect further developments that would make the situation in the south more complex and worse than it is now?

[Answer] (After moments of thinking during which he looked at Mr Samir Sanbar, the UN media official in Beirut, who was acting as interpreter, Erskine said:) The fact is that it is difficult to make predictions. The situation in south Lebanon is tied to what is happening elsewhere in Lebanon, and the situation in Lebanon is tied to a large extent to what is happening abroad with regard to the Middle East crisis. It is therefore difficult to make predictions that are isolated from what is happening in the capital, Beirut; in other areas of Lebanon; or in the Middle East as a whole.

The events that broke out in south Lebanon in the last 2 weeks, for example, may have been caused by certain sensitivities in the hot situation in the Middle East, especially after the incidents that occurred on the West Bank and the expulsion of some Palestinian leaders.

And here Gen Erskine looked at his watch and realized that the time for the departure of his airplane that was to take him to the command post of the UN forces in south Lebanon had come. He summoned his companion and asked him to get ready. [End of questions and answers].

Before he tried to conclude the interview, I asked this question: "It is being said that the fact that the Lebanese crisis is tied to the Middle East crisis is behind the complications of the situation in south Lebanon and the difficulty of reaching a solution. Do you believe that this is the only reason or are there other regional reasons?"

Gen Erskine looked intently at Mr Samir Sanbar who smiled and told me, "It seems he does not want to answer this question."

Gen Erskine stood up and apologized. I told him, "The legitimate Lebanese government is fearful of the settlement [program] these days. Do you share these fears?"

The general smiled and said, "This is outside the framework of my work." He extended his hand to bid me farewell, and I thanked him and told him, "I thought I was going to talk with a military man, but I found myself facing a diplomat who is skilled in the art of dodging questions and escaping from embarrassing situations."

8592

CSO: 4802

LEBANON

PALESTINIANS, COMMUNISTS JOIN FORCES TO ELIMINATE AMAL

Beirut AL-'AMAL in Arabic 3 Jun 80 p 2

[Article: "Because the Tide Is Sweeping and Resettlement Is in Danger, Palestinians and Communists Decided To Liquidate Amal; (Amal) Movement Establishes Secret Cells in Beirut and Regions"]

[Text] It seems that a decision to liquidate the Amal Movement and everyone who is affiliated with it, communicates or cooperates with it now or in the future was made during the secret meetings that were held recently in Damascus by the Palestinian Fatah Organization. It also seems that the communists and the other organizations have adopted a similar decision in the last 48 hours. This decision deals with obscuring everything pertaining to the Amal Movement and isolating those who work within that movement and through it as well as those who cooperate with it, especially in the South, in Beirut and in Ba'labakk.

It seems that this decision which was made by the communists and the Palestinians was communicated to the various political, official and diplomatic circles, and especially to some Arab ambassadors. It has remained confidential, at least at the present time, because the communists and the Palestinians are quite disturbed by the polarization that the Amal Organization is beginning to cause among citizens of the South and among some influential parties on the Lebanese scene. The communists and the Palestinians know more than others that if this polarization were to continue, it would lead sooner or later to a situation in which communist and Palestinian presence in the South and in the various Lebanese regions, even in Beirut, would be precarious and extremely dangerous.

This Lebanese outburst is considered by the Palestinians and their allies to be the precursor of a movement that seeks primarily to oppose and resist the danger of ultimately settling the Palestinians in Lebanon and partitioning Lebanon.

On the basis of information which the communists and Palestinians were able to assemble in the last weeks before and after the armed struggles that took place in the South and in the southern suburb of Beirut, the decision

to liquidate the Amal Movement step by step was made. An agreement was reached to expedite implementation so that the polarization around the aforementioned movement would not become universal.

Informed sources would not be surprised if movement officials were to face an assassinations campaign to terrorize them and to make them "count to ten" before taking any step to resist the conspiracies of the communists and the Palestinians. The leaders of the organization did well when they began to establish secret organizations and cells in Beirut and in the South without making these organizations in any way directly related to the Amal Movement. The Palestinians and the communists suddenly found themselves, after the clashes in the South and in the southern suburb of Beirut facing a vicious fighter. The most important characteristic of this fighter was that he owned the house, and had the right to take the house back from those who had usurped it, whoever they might be. The fighter had become a refugee in his own homeland.

It was noticed last weekend that the communist and Palestinian affiliated media focused on the importance of the fraternal meetings that were held yesterday and the day before in Damascus between representatives of the Amal Organization and representatives of the PLO and the communist parties to find an acceptable settlement and a formula for coexistence in the most courteous manner between the two parties. But the most important members of the movement, the leaders of the South and of Ba'labakk, and even some leaders of the capital, consider the Damascus meetings to be like previous meetings. These meetings used to be held in the past between representatives of the legal Lebanese authority, the Palestinians and the communists. Those who were assembled would reach agreements to hold a cease fire, to stop armed appearances, to gather all the undisciplined elements and not to establish roadblocks and launch attacks. But no sooner would a few days go by after such an agreement was reached than the Palestinians and the communists would violate it, and the commitments and pledges they made would be forgotten.

What happened in Damascus last weekend was considered by observers to be no more than a replica of past similar meetings that used to be held even under the protection of the Syrian side between the legitimate authority and the Palestinians and communists. Accordingly, those people will inevitably renege on their signatures because they stand to lose nothing: the land is not theirs; the people are not their people; and the regime is not their regime. As long as partition and the destruction of the regime after gaining control over it is one of their most prominent goals, it would not hurt them much to commit themselves and to make pledges, and particularly in Damascus. Words that are spoken at night are forgotten in the daytime, and what is being said in Damascus is being spread around little by little on the long road that stretches between Beirut and Syria.

During the deliberations that were held yesterday by the president and attended by the prime minister, [former] prime minister Sa'ib Salam revealed

that "President Sarkis wants to continue his plan to give those who are usurping the legitimate authority the power to do so." At first, observers thought that the statement the leader of the platform made was a reference to the Palestinians and the communists who appear to be in control of the situation in the other Lebanon with which Prime Minister Salam has been affiliated geographically since his return from Switzerland. But it soon became evident to observers that Prime Minister Salam was taking matters out of context as he often does. He is still looking at these matters from the point of view of the Beirut mainstream leadership, and he opposes the trend that seeks to give the government to those forces that have proven their existence on the scene either negatively or positively. It seems that Prime Minister Salam has known that those who guaranteed the necessary protection for these forces were the Palestinians and the communists. They were the ones who gave them power over the lives of those whom they called the traditional leaders who now prefer absence from Lebanon to being in Lebanon lest their positions be revealed. This is especially the case if we were to take into consideration the fact that the Chamber of Deputies is no longer representing everything in Lebanon after the vast majority of deputies have turned their attention to their private affairs and interests, after having tabled the interests and the destiny of the people.

It remains to be said that the decision made by communists and Palestinians to liquidate the Amal Movement and those who are affiliated with it was not in the view of observers the first decision of its kind, nor will it be in any case the last. The importance of the Amal Movement lies in the fact that it did take a position, while others preferred to follow and remain silent.

8592

CSO: 4802

DRAFT DECREE TO REORGANIZE LEBANESE UNIVERSITY PUBLISHED

Beirut AL-SAFIR in Arabic 28 May 80 p 7

[Article: "Final Draft of University Reorganization Decree Submitted"]

[Text] Decree No 3057 has been issued. It transmits to the Chamber of Deputies an urgent bill containing various provisions affecting the Lebanese University. This is a final draft following modifications made as a result of a strike by university professors.

The text of the bill states:

"Article One: The higher education allowance, which is provided for Article 11 of Law No 6/70 of 23/2/1970, is to be added to the old base salary as of the first of January 1980. Then, 20 percent of this sum is added, and the total becomes the new base salary.

"Article Two: The additional allowance stipulated in Article 11 of Law No 6/70 of 23/2/1970 remains in effect, and is not part of the compensation provided for in Article 27 of Legislative Decree No 122 of 12 June 1959.

"Article Three: Faculty members of the Lebanese University, who contracted to work exclusively at the university when they were appointed to the permanent staff, are to keep all the grades they acquired while they were under contract to work exclusively at the university. They are also to keep their seniority to qualify for promotions.

"Article Four: Faculty members of the Lebanese University, who are members of the permanent staff or who are under contract to work exclusively at the university, are entitled to receive allowances for proctoring and correcting written examinations and for conducting oral and practical examinations, whether or not the results of these examinations are included in the final results of the examinations that are conducted by the university.

"Article Five: The provisions of Article 26 of Law No 75/67 of 26/12/1967 apply to the president of the university, the deans and the directors.

"Article Six: The board of the Lebanese University, at the suggestion of authorized units, may decide to adopt the semester system in these units and may designate a portion of the holidays, including the long summer holiday, for various academic activities including teaching.

"The board of the university is to determine, in the cases mentioned in the previous paragraph, the details of putting the system or the resolutions that have been adopted into practice. It is to determine the number of examination sessions and how these examinations are to be conducted.

"Article Seven: Some university units may be given a special system that is consistent with the work requirements in these units and with the conditions and circumstances of appointments in them.

"The regulations mentioned in the previous paragraph are to be determined by decrees issued by the Council of Ministers at the suggestion of the minister of national education and fine arts. The minister's suggestion is to be made on the basis of a request or an approval submitted by the university board.

"Article Eight: The following new departments are to be established in the Central Administration of the Lebanese University. These departments are in addition to the permanent secretariat of the university and the joint administrative department. These two departments were established by law No 73/67 of 26/12/1967:

"* The Financial Affairs Department

"* The Furnishings and Supplies Department

"* The Cultural and Student Affairs Department

"* The Administrative Control Department.

"All departments are to be reorganized, and their functions and numerical staff are to be redetermined. Offices and divisions are to be redistributed among these departments by a decree to be adopted by the council of ministers at the suggestion of the minister of national education and fine arts, based on terminating the board of the Lebanese University.

"Article Nine: This law becomes effective upon publication in the Official Gazette."

Compelling Reasons

The rationale for the bill states: "The bill has three basic goals:

"First, the purpose of increasing the base salary of faculty members is to improve their standard of living so as to make a university professor

devote himself entirely to the university, write [books] and become involved in research. Besides, this increase would also attract qualified persons who would [otherwise] go to private universities in Lebanon or outside Lebanon because of the material advantages that a qualified professor can obtain from these universities.

"Lebanese University has an urgent need for new professors after the number of its students has increased and after new educational units have been established. It is known that those professors who meet the regular conditions [for employment] would have spent between 7 and 10 years studying at the university and they would not be entering the university at an early age. It is known that they have no other source of income but their salaries and that they have family responsibilities.

"The second one of these objectives stipulates the establishment of regulations that differ from the current examination regulations. The practical units that have recently been established and that are to be established must conduct continuous examinations.

"The third and last objective seeks to introduce four additional departments to the university's administrative staff. This is the result of the expansion and the diversification in the university and it is the result of a comparable increase in the number of its administrative staff. This requires that work be coordinated and distributed so as to make it necessary to have a department head assuming responsibility for every kind of work and for organizing homogeneous business in a single administrative department in a clear and specific manner without ambiguity or confusion."

Al-SAFIR published on 17 April the original text of the bill before it was modified.

8592

CSO: 4802

CHANGES IN AIR PASSENGER, SHIPPING TRAVEL PATTERNS OUTLINED

Beirut AL-NIDA' in Arabic 24 May 80 p 4

[Article: "Airport Traffic Between 1979 and 1980: Decline in Flights and Increase in Passengers and Freight"]

[Text] Traffic at Beirut Airport underwent noticeable growth from 1979 to 1980 in the quantities of goods shipped and the number of passengers using the airport, despite a reduction in the number of flights.

A responsible source at Beirut Airport made a statement explaining conditions at Beirut International Airport regarding traffic, projects, the number of Lebanese and foreign companies that operate there regularly or irregularly, the turnover among Lebanese employees, and the ratio of Lebanese pilots working in the airline companies. He said that the situation at the airport is relatively good and that airport services are being safeguarded as much as possible to protect its reputation.

Airline Traffic

Airport statistics indicate that airline traffic at the airport varied from 1979 to 1980 as a result of some events and conditions in Lebanon. For example, airline traffic in January 1979 was 1,254 flights, compared with 2,165 flights in the same month of 1980. In February 1979, there were 2,070 flights, compared with 1,200 flights in 1980. In March 1979, there were 2,334 flights, compared with 2,224 flights in the same month of 1980. In April 1979, there were 2,268 flights, compared with 2,155 flights in 1980.

Passenger Traffic

Passenger traffic was as follows: In December 1979, there were 47,707 arrivals and 51,139 departures for a total of 98,846 passengers. In addition, there were 7,629 transit passengers, making the overall total 106,475 passengers. This is compared with December 1980 figures of 53,383 arrivals and 60,902 departures, for a total of 114,285 passengers. In addition, there were 9,124 transit passengers, making the overall total 123,409 passengers.

In February 1979, traffic was as follows: 19,059 arrivals and 64,115 departures, for a total of 83,174 passengers. In addition, there were 6,158 transit passengers, making the overall total 89,332 passengers. This is compared with February 1980 figures of 64,716 arrivals and 47,602 departures, for a total of 112,318 passengers. In addition, there were 6,951 transit passengers, making the overall total 119,269 passengers.

In March 1979, there were 67,161 arrivals and 51,924 departures, for a total of 119,085 passengers. In addition, there were 8,260 transit passengers, making the overall total 127,345 passengers. This is compared with March 1980 figures of 52,366 arrivals and 52,429 departures, for a total of 104,795 passengers. In addition, there were 8,261 transit passengers, making the overall total 113,056 passengers.

In April 1979, there were 58,326 arrivals and 56,970 departures, for a total of 115,296 passengers. In addition, there were 8,900 transit passengers, making the overall total 124,196 passengers. This is compared with April 1980 figures of 58,668 arrivals and 60,261 departures, for a total of 118,929 passengers. In addition, there were 8,865 transit passengers, for an overall total of 127,794 passengers.

We note here that there was concrete increase from the monthly totals of last year with regard to local passenger traffic and airport traffic. We also note that airplane traffic in some instances has relatively decreased. This indicates that the airplanes are always full of passengers. This is also due to good organization in airplane traffic.

There are no specific figures and no information yet regarding shipping activity, because the final figures of the value and the quantity of the shipping activity have not yet been entered into the computer. The airport management has asked national companies, in accordance with the study the airport management is preparing, for help in obtaining actual figures about the quantities of goods. It should be noted that this sector has not been adversely affected by events. Quite the contrary, this sector has actually achieved noticeable progress. In 1975, before the disturbances, Beirut International Airport recorded 126,285 tons of freight traffic, compared with 118,431 tons in 1974. By 1978 this figure came to 118,139 tons. The data will indicate that freight traffic in 1979 exceeded the figure for 1975. The figure for 1980 will be even higher, because there is ongoing progress in shipping activity at Beirut International Airport, especially in the shipping of merchandise which has not been adversely affected by the internal events in Lebanon.

In 1976, freight traffic diminished noticeably, because the airport was closed for 5 months. But activity was restored in 1977 and 1978 almost to the same [1975] level. It continues to improve at the present time. Passenger traffic, however, has not been restored to 1974 and 1975 levels. In 1974, there were 293 [flights] and 2,700,840 passengers, including 534,305 transit passengers. Preliminary estimates for 1979 indicate that there were 1,571,665 passengers, including only 120,000 transit passengers.

The Companies

The number of airline companies at the airport are distributed as follows:

In 1974, there were 17 regular companies and in 1975 there were 40 regular companies. This is compared with 71 irregular companies in 1974, and 84 irregular companies in 1975. At the present time the number of regular companies has remained at 24 (this is during the years 1978, 1979 and 1980). About 40 company administrations use Beirut International Airport for passengers and freight traffic on an irregular basis. Middle East Airways remains the company that has the most to offer, and it continues to be the most progressive company. For example, of 1,571,000 passengers in 1979 Middle East Airways transported about 904,000 (nine hundred and four thousand) passengers. Although its airplanes are leased, it is a very active airline, and this indicates good management policy in the company. The case is the same regarding the IMO Company which transports greater quantities of goods with fewer airplanes.

The source [of this information] expressed his satisfaction with the activities of airport employees. He said that in general they come to work regularly and that their attendance rates vary from 60 to 70 percent. He said that they work seriously, and that there is another group of [seasonal] employees who come to work to help as much as possible to increase productivity.

Projects

The source spoke about the projects which have been realized at the airport and said: "New contracts have been awarded to replace most of the equipment at the airport following the disturbances, since some of this equipment was no longer fit for operations. New strips have also been built for the airplanes to stand, and airport management has strengthened the runways. A 300 million pounds contract to the airport annex has been awarded to (Mr Karkala). A reserve power station is being provided to generate electricity in case of a power failure at the airport. This power station is to operate automatically, and is being constructed under the supervision of (Bautech Engineering) Company. It will cost 8 million Lebanese pounds. Work on this power station is expected to be completed, and it is to be completely equipped by September.

In addition, other vital projects have been established in and around the airport. Among them is the bridge which will connect the Airport Circle, al-Tayyuni Circle, Bisharah al-Khuri Street and al-Shayyah Street. It will be a two-way bridge, and will cost about 8 million Lebanese pounds. It, too, is expected to be finally completed in August. Construction of that bridge is being overseen by the department of roads and buildings of the ministry of public works and transportation, in coordination with the concerned agencies at the airport. This would permanently abolish traffic congestion at the Airport Circle, and it would expedite the arrival of employees and passengers to the airport. There are other vital projects which will be completed as soon as possible.

The number of daily take-offs from the airport is about 40; there are also about 40 landings every day. This means that there is a balance between take-offs and landings.

Pilots

Most of the pilots are Lebanese who are qualified and experienced in aviation.

The control tower at the airport functions in a regular and a normal fashion.

8392

CS01 4802

RECORD PROFITS REALIZED BY BANK OF LEBANON IN 1979

Beirut AL-NABA' In Arabic 25 May 80 p 3

(Article) "1979 Profits of Bank of Lebanon Are 457 Million Pounds"

[Text] The Bank of Lebanon scored new record profits last year. They amounted to 457.6 million Lebanese pounds, compared with 326.5 million pounds in 1978. This is an increase of 131.1 million pounds, or 60.13 percent.

The central bank had realized 758 million pounds in profit in 1977; 175 million in 1976; 180 million in 1975; 158 million in 1974; and 61 million in 1973.

Based on Article 113 of the Currency and Lending Law, these profits are distributed as follows:

- * 80 percent for the treasury, that is, 366.10 million pounds.
- * 20 percent for the central bank, that is, 91.5 million pounds.

Thus, the general reserve at the Bank of Lebanon rose from 263,085,660,55 pounds in 1979 to 354,607,240,48 pounds in 1980.

It is known that the principal source of profit for the central bank is the interest the bank collects on its assets and on its foreign currency funds deposited abroad. These funds rose last year as a result of the fact that interest rates on foreign currencies, especially the dollar, rose last year. Excluded from the [interest-bearing] assets are the quantities of gold which usually do not earn interest.

Exchange, that is, the buying and selling of foreign currencies, was another source of profit. Although the Bank of Lebanon was forced more than once to sell quantities of dollars to shore up the Lebanese pound, it was able during periods of monetary stability to interfere as a buyer and a seller so as to make a considerable reduction in the losses that resulted from rate differences; it may have even been able to realize some profit.

one of the factors of profit for the Bank of Lebanon was the debt of the country. The highest level reached by this debt was one billion pounds. However, the treasury recovers 80 percent of this profit. The treasury uses part of its share of the profits of the Bank of Lebanon to pay commissions to the banks which participate in the issue of treasury bonds.

The bank benefited last year from operations carried out to provide the banks with funds to maintain the liquidity of the Lebanese currency. The bank paid 3.75 percent interest rate for the special treasury instruments which are accepted as part of the required reserve.

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FINANCIAL DATA OF BANK OF LEBANON OUTLINED

Beirut AL-NAHAR in Arabic 24 May 80 p 5

[Article: "Bank of Lebanon Shows Increase in Bank Deposits in Mid May After Maturity of Special Bonds"]

[Text] The Bank of Lebanon issued a statement yesterday about its status in mid May, comparing it with the status at the end of April. The most prominent changes revealed by this statement are:

1. Figures under the item "Currency in Circulation," in the liabilities section, dropped 17 million pounds, compared to an increase of 13 million in the second half of the previous month. Figures under the item "Gold and Foreign Currencies," in the assets section, rose by 13 million.

2. Figures under "Public Sector Loans," in the assets section, increased by 400 million pounds. This figure represents treasury debt to the Bank of Lebanon.

It is believed that this increase is the result of the fact that the state was compelled to borrow from the Bank of Lebanon to meet its obligations on the special bonds for the required reserve which matured on 5 May. The state will pay back what it borrowed by means of the new bonds it issued on the 17th of May.

3. Figures under "Private Sector Loans," in the assets section, declined 28 million pounds. This means that the banks are continuing to repay the funding operations carried out early in the year to maintain the liquidity of the Lebanese pound.

4. The figures under "Other Assets" dropped 107 million pounds. It is believed that this decline is the result of the fact that purchases of the state were financed with foreign currency reserves of the Bank of Lebanon.

5. The figures under the item "Demand Deposits" increased in the liabilities section by 400 million pounds. Most of this sum represents free and required bank reserves held in the Bank of Lebanon.

It is evident that bank reserves increased during this period after the special bonds matured.

The following is a brief financial statement for the Bank of Lebanon:

Assets:	on 15/5/1980 Lebanese Pounds	on 30/4/1980 Lebanese Pounds
1. Gold and foreign currency (Article 69 of the Currency and Lending Law)	3,001,584,852,85	2,988,535,095,48
2. Public Sector Loans	1,661,576,094,78	1,261,576,094,78
3. Private Sector Loans	91,115,035,35	119,005,279,39
4. Loans in accordance with Law 28/67	172,001,60	165,701,60
5. Other assets and other debtor accounts	3,818,420,919,10	3,925,803,481,14
Total	<u>8,572,868,903,68</u>	<u>8,295,085,652,39</u>

Liabilities:

1. Demand obligations		
A. Currency in circulation	3,752,055,006,52	3,769,716,716,78
B. Demand deposits	3,006,810,445,57	2,606,535,684,93
	<u>6,758,865,452,09</u>	<u>6,376,252,401,71</u>
2. Other deposits	969,205,626,06	894,936,876,11
3. Capital	15,000,000,00	15,000,000,00
4. General reserve	354,607,240,48	263,085,660,55
5. Other creditor accounts	475,190,585,05	745,810,714,02
Total	<u>8,572,868,903,67</u>	<u>8,295,085,652,39</u>

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GERMAN RADIO INTERVIEW WITH QADHDHAFI DESCRIBED

Paris BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'JANA in French 29 Jul 80 [no pagination]

[Text] Tripoli 17 Ramadan-29 JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY--The "Voice of Germany" radio program in Cologne broadcast on Thursday evening 24 July the text of the interview with the head of the revolution, in which he spoke of the teachings and theories of the three parts of the Green Book, as a road that leads humanity to free itself permanently from all traditional forms of government.

The head of the revolution stated that the direct democracy adopted by the Libyan people was different from the traditional forms of representation as manifested by the deputies' assemblies.

He stated that direct popular democracy is made concrete by the congresses and the popular committees, stating also that although the congresses are not elected bodies like the deputies' assemblies, nevertheless they understand all the masses of the people in whose hands the government rests.

He added that the popular congresses are the final outcome of the people's struggle for democracy.

Mentioning the solution to the economic problem, such as established by the Third World theory, he stated that the theory is a consecration of democracy, which makes it a genuine democracy and a realization of justice and legality between all citizens, where no one is subject to another where his life or wages are concerned.

The head of the revolution referred in that regard to the watchwords, "Partners and not Salaried Workers," "The House belongs to the Person who Occupies it," "The Land is the Property of no one Person," which in Libya have freed men from exploitation.

The colonel asserted that the regimes that govern the world at present are dictatorial regimes because they substitute themselves for representation in the government by the masses, whereas in truth the people are unable to be represented and all representation is an illusion. He asked why a representation since the masses are there, and why candidates, since the masses

are able to express their hopes themselves, asserting that in the popular congresses it is the masses who speak of their hopes, take the decisions and give themselves the means that are appropriate for realizing these hopes.

The colonel then stated that the Jamahiriya was a materialization of the fight waged by humanity to solve its political, economic and social problems, as well as an illustration of the happy society exempt from all struggles for wealth, power and arms, entirely in the people's hands.

The colonel declared himself convinced that the Third World theory was a theory that did not concern Arabs or Muslims alone.

Taking as an example the slogan, "Partners and not Salaried Workers," he stated that this was likely to be applied in any village in the world, to the extent that any salaried worker desires to be free from the wage-earning class and enter into possession of the product of his efforts, which the boss is diverting to his own profit. This is why the slogan, "Partners and not Salaried Workers" has eternal and universal scope. The same is true for the slogans:

"The House Belongs to the Person who Occupies it" or "The Land is the Property of no one Person" and all the others contained in the Green Book, whose scope cannot be limited to Arabs, to Islam or the Orient. In presenting the interview with the colonel, Radio Cologne stated that it had been arranged as a result of the interest and admiration of the listeners for the Third World theory, as well as the theses developed by the Green Book, which have as their goal the liberation of man in all its aspects and from the chains that deprive him of freedom and good fortune.

JAMAHIRIYA NEWS AGENCY--GT/LF/16H24

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QADHAFI'S SPEECH TO STUDENTS ON PEOPLE'S ARMY REPORTED

Paris BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'JANA in French 30 Jul 80 [no pagination]

[Text] Yesterday the head of the revolution talked with students of the Military College, the Military College for Young Women, the Air Defense College and the Naval College.

"An armed people is entirely different from armed anarchy. Armed anarchy is a situation in which every individual is walking around the streets with a gun or keeps one in his home. While an armed people is the result of a scientific action, well organized, extremely precise, minutely detailed and coordinated. In arming itself a people progresses, modernizes and becomes capable of assuming the responsibility for defending its fatherland," the head of the revolution indicated. And the chief of the revolution added that "From the moment when the armed masses rise up as in Libya, the regular army disappears, the country is then divided into defense regions within the framework of military-administrative sectors. Guard duty and patrols are organized there on a weekly or monthly basis. A people's force will then exist, in possession of truly sophisticated weapons: planes, patrol boats, cannons, rockets, tanks, vehicles, machine guns and all means of war. The people will become a people that produces, cultivates, manufactures, goes to school and the barracks at well-determined times, just like the citizen who goes to the park, the movies, etc.

"The goal of this revolutionary transformation is to bring the Libyan people to a level of progress, prosperity and deep consciousness until the popular masses become masters of all the country's potentialities," the head of the revolution affirmed.

"What is happening in Lebanon and Chad is an example of an armed anarchy that is totally and radically different from the situation where the people is armed," the head of the revolution said.

"In Lebanon, although one can find weapons in all locations, the Lebanese people is not in a position to repel the Zionist aggression. This is proof that in Lebanon armed anarchy rules and not an armed people. Armed anarchy cannot succeed in deterring the enemy, it cannot be used to defend the country. On

the contrary, this is what has enabled the Zionist enemy to go where it wants to in Lebanon."

And the head of the revolution told of another case where armed anarchy rules, in Chad, where "every armed group wants to liquidate the other in order to arrive at power. They are all armed and battles are raging all over the country. This is the result of that armed anarchy that engendered the fascist spirit."

The head of the revolution asserted that the masses that possess power do not hesitate to control all of the country's potentialities. For power, wealth and weapons constitute only a single and unique whole, and it is impossible for the people to possess a single element of it without the others. If it gives up one element it will do the same with regard to the others, and will be enslaved.

"The backward social strata that did not react in favor of the masses and the revolution represent abnormal strata that can be spontaneously exterminated at any time. Any person who pretends to be unaware of the people's congresses and committees, who tries to monopolize the government, any person who pretends to be unaware that the factories are now in the workers' hands, that every apartment belongs to the person who inhabits it, that the land is the property of all, is pretending to be unaware that the revolution belongs wholly to the people. All individuals in that category, who are ignoramuses closing their eyes to these dangerous changes, will collide with reality, will be stamped out and no longer spoken of. They are lost, they will be trampled down in their tracks. That class that has not assimilated these changes conducts itself with a different spirit from that of the era of the masses, will clash with society and will disappear. Another group will meet the same fate, the group that avoids taking part in the revolutionary transformation. This group will not be respected, will have no defender and will be vigorously dealt with, for that is a criminal class that gets in the way of any change and exploits the efforts of others, tries to take advantage of a society to the building of which it has not contributed. All those who wish to escape military training and compulsory military service, all those who avoid taking part in production and public service, all those will be overcome by revolutionary changes. The third category that will clash with society and be liquidated represents the forces of exploitation that have made it a habit to exploit others and steal the assets of the masses. Those forces of exploitation that sell at double the purchase price without any justification and manage to re-establish their exploitation practices while pretending to be unaware of the way things are going, will be crushed by the forces whose interest lies in the new society.

"And those who still dream of retaining ownership of the land for themselves and their sons, of selling it to the citizens, all those who dream of again monopolizing the land and being the sole beneficiaries of it, all those who dream of stealing the workers' labor while pretending to be unaware of the phrase "Partner and not salaried worker," all of those, confronted by the masses, will be crushed by them.

"This war is a mass war in which forces that were being exploited, stolen from and oppressed are opposing others that were oppressing, stealing from, exploiting and enslaving them. Those three categories will inevitably be crushed. The masses will see to that.

QADHDHAFI MAKES OVERTURES TO CYPRUS

Paris LE FIGARO in French 8 Aug 80 p 3

[Article by Jorg Stocklin]

[Text] Colonel Qadhafi, who is having problems with Malta, is taking an interest in Cyprus. And this interest in a nutshell is "telecommunicative" in nature. The first diplomatic phase of this charm offensive: a Libyan offer to mediate between the Greek and Turkish communities on the island.

The story, such as we can retrace its development, began on 27 January 1980 in Islamabad. On that day, the Libyan minister of foreign affairs "approached" *Rauf Denktas*, leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, on the occasion of the Islamic conference being held in the capital of Pakistan. Fine words by Mr Triki on "the necessity of Islamic solidarity in the eastern Mediterranean." Vague promises of financial aid in the Turkish sector of Cyprus which is beset by serious economic problems. Simultaneously in Tripoli, Colonel Qadhafi talked with the chief of the Greek Cypriot mission about his interest in the renewal of the intercommunity pourparlers which had been frozen for 14 months.

At the beginning of July, the plot began to thicken. Qadhafi proposed a meeting in Tripoli between *Rauf Denktas* and the Greek president of the Republic of Cyprus, Mr Kyprianou. An agreement in principle between the two interested parties. Caught by surprise, the secretary general of the United Nations, Kurt Waldheim, intervened, advanced new ideas and "took the affair back in hand." The intercommunal talks will effectively be restarted, under the aegis of the United Nations in September 1980, after an opening and purely formal meeting which will be held tomorrow in Nicosia.

In the meantime, Colonel Qadhafi revealed some of his ulterior motives. This was the second phase: on 31 July, the Libyan minister of information landed in Nicosia with check in hand. In the name of Islam, Mohammed al Hagazi thus intended to thank the Cypriot authorities for the assistance they provided to Libyan pilgrims on the way to Mecca. Enchantment on the part of the Greek Cypriots: the Libyan gift--the equivalent of 680,000

French francs--is earmarked for "the repair" of the Larnaca international airport. Two days later--this was the third phase--the Libyan minister revealed his hand: Libya demanded the installation in Cyprus of a radio-broadcasting station. Embarrassment on the part of the Nicosian authorities who smelled coming problems and asked for 6 months to think it over. Rage on the part of the Libyans. The "cultural" agreement between the two countries, which was announced the day before by the local press, would not be signed...

Privileged Situation

After having served as a springboard for American U-2 spy planes, then the Pentagon intercept station, Cyprus has only two British bases left whose extraterritoriality moreover is recognized by the independence agreements of 1959 and 1960. However, the strategic interest aroused by the island's privileged situation in the Mediterranean--Cyprus has often been compared to a natural aircraft carrier--has never been denied. Over the years, the aircraft carrier has become a voice carrier. The BBC (since 1945) and the SOMERA (Radio Monte Carlo directed toward the Near East, active since 1973) have installed their relay stations there. Two other radio stations, one American and the other West German, have made enticing offers to the Nicosia authorities. A new American television network (CNN, Cable News Network) has also sounded out Cyprus as the center of broadcasting in the Near East. And it was thanks to the "Cyprriot satellite" that the Egyptians and Israelis were able to recently view the Moscow Olympic Games.

As was emphasized to me by Nicos Rolandis, Cypriot minister of foreign affairs: "The Libyan proposal raises problems which this time are neither technical nor commercial." In other less diplomatic terms, a Cypriot colleague confided to me: "We are running the risk of paying very dearly, both with respect to certain Arab backers in the Gulf and in Saudi Arabia and vis-a-vis our Mediterranean and Western friend, for a Libyan subversive undertaking via the radio." However, what is most disturbing to the Greek Cypriot authorities is that Qadhafi, in the event of a definitive refusal on their part could possibly turn to the Turkish Cypriots. In that case, the Libyan "mediation" was only the first episode in the battle of the airwaves in the eastern Mediterranean.

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REPORT ON KHARTOUM PROVINCE CONFERENCE OF SOCIALIST UNION

Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 10 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] The Khartoum province conference of the Socialist Union concluded its meetings yesterday morning. The conference was chaired by Mr Mahdi Mustafa al-Hadi, secretary of the Socialist Union and Governor of Khartoum. At the beginning of the session, Governor al-Hadi commended the decision of the President and Commander to reorganize the political system. He also commended the committee and subcommittees which supervised the reorganization on a sound democratic basis, avoiding alignments and conflicts.

The conference elected unanimously the following persons as assistants to the union's secretary for Khartoum province:

Ahmad Isma'il 'Umar, for the East Nile urban district;
Ahmad Hasab al-Rasul, for the East Nile rural district;
Mahmud al-Haj Abu Bakr, for the West Nile district;
Ahmad 'Abdin, for the district between the two Niles; and
Abd al-Qayyum al-Turayki, for the district between the two Niles.

The conference also elected 28 members of the provincial committee.

The conference passed resolutions calling for maintaining and paving the roads; providing technicians and spare parts to the capital transit company; supporting and spreading the cooperative movements; modernizing health services, and converting some health centers into hospitals and staffing them with physicians and technicians; supplying the new zoned areas with drinking water and electricity; providing primary education to those of school age; developing trade education and eliminating illiteracy; and organizing new markets and establishing controls to fight greed and black markets. The conference also adopted several other recommendations in the political, cultural, social and economic fields.

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NEW HALFA AGRICULTURAL PROJECT LAUNCHED

Khartoum AL-AYYAM in Arabic 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Text] Dr Sayid Sayid Ahmad 'Usman, the Director General of Halfa's new agricultural project, told AL-AYYAM that effective operations of Halfa's new project will start this agricultural season under a \$128 million development loan. Of this amount, \$65 million will be provided by the World Bank and other international financial organizations, and \$63 million by the Sudan government.

He said that use of loan funds will start in September 1980 to purchase various machinery; complete present facilities; improve the irrigation system; support health facilities to combat endemic diseases such as bilharziasis and malaria; and purify drinking water. A study has been completed to instal a modern telephone communication system connecting the various parts of the project via a local microwave station.

The agricultural rotation cycle for this season has been determined as follows: 60,000 acres of cotton, 60,000 acres of wheat, 50,000 acres of peanuts, and 30,000 acres of corn. The corn is included in this rotation for the first time. The Agricultural Research Department approved the planting of two specific types of corn, (Um Batin and Mayo), which do not represent any threat to the sugar cane crop, because they are resistant to piercing larva which infest the sugar cane. The project administration will provide the seeds.

Dr 'Usman concluded that "Raising corn in this project has many advantages to the farmers. It will provide them with food for themselves and their cattle as well."

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